

SCREEN DOORS

WINDOW SCREENS
AND WIRE NETTING.

A. P. WENDELL & CO.
2 MARKET SQUARE.

COMMERCIAL CLUB WHISKY.

A Pure Beverage, Especially Adapted For
Sickness. All First-class Dealers Keep It

BOTTLED BY EUGENE LYNCH, BOSTON, MASS

Thomas Loughlin Islington Street

AGENT FOR PORTSMOUTH.

Market Street MARBLE WORKS,

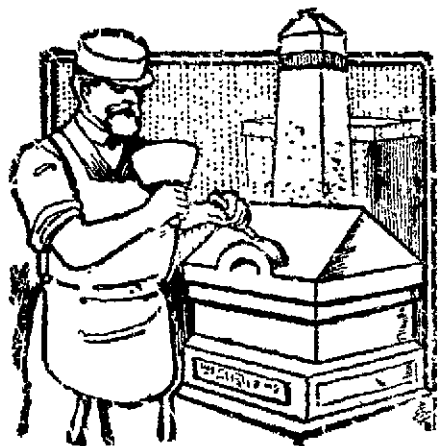
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

MARBLE AND GRANITE MONUMENTS AND TABLETS

All work set with foundation of stone and cement.
First-class work and reasonable prices.

JOHN H. DOWD,

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.



THE MAKING OF A MONUMENT.

We design and execute descriptions of monuments in the best and most appropriate style, employing material which experience has shown to be best fitted to retain its color and quality.
We solicit an interview on the subject.

Thomas G. Lester

Shop and Yard

No. 2 Water Street.

FIRE PLACES OF RICH, RED FACE BRICKS

Cannot be surpassed for beauty and comfort in the home. They are also inexpensive. We make a specialty of furnishing this class of bricks in all shades of red in lots from 50 bricks upwards. Bricks are carefully selected and packed in straw and small lots are shipped in barrels. We also manufacture

MILLIONS OF FACE BRICKS, CHIMNEY, SEWER AND COMMON BRICKS.

The public is cordially invited to visit the most modern brick-making plant in the world and see bricks made and handled by electrical machinery.

FISKE BRICK CO., - - DOVER POINT, N. H.

READY MIXED PAINT

IF YOU HAVE ANY PAINTING TO DO WE HAVE THE
PAINT THAT WILL SUIT YOU.

Rider & Cotton
45 MARKET STREET.

STOCK EXCHANGE

1 PER CENT. MARGIN.

All New York Stocks carried on 1 Per Cent. Margin. Private
wires with the Equitable Stock and Grain Exchange, Boston.

UNEXCELLED SERVICE.

I. E. Kellen & Co., Congress Block.

CALL ANSWERED.

An Honored Citizen Is
Summoned By Death.

BUSY AND USEFUL LIFE
ENDED AT LAST.

Jeremiah A. Farrington Dies Monday
Afternoon After A Lingered Illness.

HE HAD LONG BEEN PROMINENT IN BUSINESS AND SOCIAL CIRCLES.

The death occurred at his home, No. 31 Cabot street, on Monday afternoon, after a long illness from paralysis, of Jeremiah Angelo Farrington, late general purchasing agent of the Boston and Maine railroad.

He was a son of Jeremiah and Rachel Farrington of Conway, and was born in that town on June 19, 1843. He came to Portsmouth some years ago, and was widely known in business and social circles.



Jeremiah Farrington.

ness and social circles and will be greatly missed.

He is survived by a wife, two sons and two daughters, Dr. Leander Morton, Jeremiah Arthur, Mabel E. and Martha M. The family has the profoundest sympathies of the community in this great loss.

Although Mr. Farrington had long been ill, it was not generally known that his condition was so critical and the news of his death was a shock to the public in general. He was one of Portsmouth's best known and most influential citizens and was one who had many close friends. He held the position of Boston and Maine purchasing agent for eleven years, retiring a few months ago because of ill health. He had been a member of the board of water commissioners ever since the city purchased the present plant and was also a director of the Agamenticus Water company of Kittery. He was also largely concerned in the management of the Portsmouth Machine company at the time the plant was first started and a member of the board of trustees of the Cottage hospital.

Mr. Farrington's business activities were many and up to the time that he was stricken with the illness which has finally proved fatal, he was a man of marked energy of character. That Portsmouth has the magnificent water supply which it boasts today is to a great extent due to his efforts and the Cottage hospital has been largely benefited through his labors.

His place is one which it will not be easy to fill. He was a type of citizen of which no city can have too many and the loss of one such man is a serious misfortune.

DOCK BOARD IN SESSION.

The board of naval officers on the

new stone dry dock are in session at the navy yard. The board consists of Prof. Paul and Civil Engineers Holliday and Gregory. They will be in session here for a week and their chief work will be on the dock machinery.

COMING TO THE SHOALS.

Boston Knights Templar Will Have
Outing There In June.

Manager Charles J. Ramsdell of the Isles of Shoals hotels has booked Boston commandery, Knights Templar, with their ladies, for a two days' outing at the islands on June 23 and 24.

They will make their headquarters at the Oceanic house.

STATE COLLEGE PRESIDENCY.

Dr. Sanders of New York Makes Bid
For the Place.

Dr. F. W. Sanders of New York, a candidate for the position of president of the State college at Durham, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. Murkland, was in Concord on Monday, in consultation with John G. Tallant of the special committee of the board of trustees appointed to name a successor to the president.

Dr. Sanders is a graduate of Harvard, and took post graduate courses in Columbia and Clark universities. He has held positions in the Chicago university, and the West Virginia

LICENSE WINS.

Portsmouth Adopts It By
Good Majority.

NO LICENSE SENTIMENT FAILS
TO PREVAIL.

The Voters Turn Out Fairly Well In All
The Wards.

BALLOTING CARRIED ON VERY QUIETLY AT ALL
POLLING PLACES.

Portsmouth went license today, by a decisive majority. Contrary to general predictions, a good sized vote was cast, but the no-license vote was remarkably small.

The polls were opened at six o'clock and at all wards from that time until seven o'clock the ward officers were kept busy, for the workmen came in large numbers.

In nearly every ward the vote for the first hour was in excess of previous elections.

Through the forenoon the vote was quiet enough, but still there was something doing all the time.

At noon the vote was ordinary in about all of the wards. That is, in ward one there had been three hundred votes cast, and of these about twenty were considered for no-license.

In ward two, nearly four hundred had been cast and about twenty-five were considered no-license.

Ward three had cast about one hundred and seventy-five and there were only about six "no's" in the box, according to estimate.

In Ward four, one hundred and fifty votes had been cast and among them were more no-license votes than in all the others combined.

In Ward five, very nearly two hundred votes had been cast, and it was not thought that more than three or four of these were for no-license.

The vote between twelve and two o'clock increased quite steadily, but the big majority for license remained the same.

"If Portsmouth goes against license today," remarked a prominent business man to a reporter for The Herald, this morning, "it will be because the license people stay away from the polls. There is no doubt in my mind that public sentiment favors the adoption of the license law and general apathy will be the strongest foe of the license people today."

A great deal has been said on the street regarding bets that have been made as to the outcome of the vote, but the rumors seem to be founded principally upon hot air.

To the taxpayers, the outcome of the election today means a great deal. A "yes" vote means an increase in the city's revenue of perhaps \$30,000 or more and a consequent reduction in the taxes, and it is argued that the city treasury is in no condition to lose this revenue.

During the past few days the sentiment among the business men in favor of the license law, has grown wonderfully and men who were apparently uncertain of their position or indifferent to the outcome of the election a week ago have come out publicly in favor of license and have been doing a great deal of quiet missionary work.

One of the strange features of the campaign has been the lack of organized effort either for or against license. A great deal of work may have been done on both sides, but it has not been apparent to the average citizen. The license people seem to have been satisfied with the endorsements published in the papers, while the prohibitionists have circulated a few leaflets and made a few addresses.

The anti-license campaign was

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

One dose at bedtime prevents night coughs of children. No croup.

brought to a close last evening, when a mass meeting was held in Freeman's hall, and Rev. O. R. Miller, field secretary of the International Reform Bureau, gave the address.

MOVING FEVER WITH US.

Restless Householders Picking Up
Their "Duds" and Changing Locations.

The moving fever is with us, and possesses us. Furniture teams are in demand, and telephoned engagements are hourly made for the coming of these vehicles, well manned, with sturdy furniture lifters. Over families of all classes, the sweet domesticity of home life is being shattered.

There are families and their numbers are legion, who make it a practice to move every spring, for better or for worse, and this resolve, they faithfully pursue to the letter. They are mostly couples of younger years, and persons who love and seek variety, sometimes at the sacrifice of comfort.

The house in which they are living on the 31st of April may suit their convenience in a well nigh perfect manner, but on the 2nd day of May, move they must, because up to the years previous to the year 1902 they did this thing, and however well they may be suited with the dwelling in which they find themselves at the advent of spring, they seek the novelty of a newer residence, one with which they shall not be familiar, and which shall have some of that charm which comes from variety and change of scene.

There is something of the charm of uncertainty in house hunting. One's final destination, when they have once quitted the house of today, is a somewhat vague and undefined thing, and the house of tomorrow may lack much that might have been desired.

Perhaps it is this very charm of uncertainty that leads so many upon the house chase, for chase it may certainly be called. A desirable rent is at this season of the year snapped up with dispatch, and at the time at which it is opened for inspection, there are often to be seen as many women present to be shown through its various apartments, as there are at a bargain counter upon a rainy day.

In this case it is simply a matter of who first sees her husband and persuades that gentleman to engage the rent over the wire, and frequently, even then, the house hunting woman is in deep chagrin upon making the discovery that some rival of her sex is destined to spend the next 365 days in the sunny rooms upon which she had set her heart.

Almost invariably it is the wife who does the ferretting out and selecting of the residence for her husband and her family. In some cases she is accompanied by the paternal funds, but these occasions are usually evening house hunts.

The woman of the house, or of the prospective house, is in a much better position to locate and inspect the choice things in the line of dwellings, and should she wait for the ending of the day, and the company of her husband which might be had at that hour, she misses some of the best things in the house market.

Moreover, the strength of the house-hunting instinct asserts itself at this season of the year, and is a thing which ranks in kind and degree with the house cleaning fever, much of note in joke books and comic supplement sheets.

Perhaps the woman is more fitted to judge of the desirable in residences and residences to be, and is not far from right in saying that they generally do better in this line than do the men. But even when the woman has found and is "perfectly enchanted" with something choice in the house line, there yet remains for her the strenuous matter of husband persuasion, and of husband-convincing, both things which call for good powers of logic, and not a little of that subtle thing known as tact.

The greatest find which a woman can make at this time of the year is a desirably located house, well ar-

ranged, and brand new from the hands of the interior finishers, and such a chance renders her extremely happy. If her voice has any weight, husband promptly engages it.

Her worst disappointment when the moving season is in full force, and the neighbors on either hand are busy with their preparations to vacate, is to have her husband declare that he is perfectly satisfied with the dwelling in which he now finds himself and that he positively will not move this year. Then there is nothing left for her but to clean, and this she promptly proceeds to do, and finds some happiness in the pursuit of this feminine accomplishment.

KITTERY.

Kittery, Me. May 12.

Miss Florence Jackson of Salem Depot, N. H., passed Sunday in town with friends.

Mrs. W. G. Meloon and daughter, who have been passing the winter in the South, returned home yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Littlefield and daughter, Miss Grace, of Wells, passed Sunday with J. H. Hubbard and family.

Mrs. William T. Burrows left for Boston yesterday, to pass two weeks with friends there.

Regular meeting of the Knights of Pythias this evening.

The letters advertised in the Kittery post-office this week are for Miss Ada White, Mr. J. W. Whitcomb.

Edriel Little, who has been assisting L. A. Wager in the Kittery Bakery, has gone to Rye.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Howard Hubbard have gone to Deerfield, N. H., with the body of Nathaniel Robinson, Mrs. Hubbard's father.

Miss Amy Fernald is in Boston on a two weeks' visit.

Mrs. Daniel Jeffries has gone to West Townsend, Mass., to visit her mother.

N. K. Howe is expecting to occupy his new house on Otis avenue about June 1st, and Matthew Mullen, now residing at Kittery Depot, has engaged the house at the corner of Echo street, from which Mr. Howe will move. Tenements are still at a premium in Kittery.

Mrs. Walter Hatch, who has been sick for the past four days at the home of her mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Manson, North Kittery, is a little better this morning, having passed a comfortable night.

Daniel Nason is out of town for a few days, on business.

In view of the comfort derived from a liberal use of the hose during the dusty season, the water ought to be carried through the village more extensively than it is now.

This evening will be held the regular weekly prayer meeting at each church.

Master Freddie Morrill, the four-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Morrill, Badger's Island, is reported a little improved this morning.

Hiram Keene of Shepard's Hill, who has been ill with rheumatism for the past five months, was down town this morning, making the third trip out of doors since his sickness.

The lilac bushes are in bloom and many of the gardens about town are showing pea vines two and three inches high.

When in Exeter

— TRY A —



— AT THE —

SQUAMSCOTT HOUSE.

N. S. WILLEY, PROPRIETOR

EXETER, N.



Any Child
can be kept healthy, strong
and cheerful by giving it
True's Elixir
It not only removes worms, but guards against
them, and its perfect tonic and blood puri-
fier, is the only remedy for children's
illnesses that it cannot injure the
delicate child. At druggists or sent
Direct Free. Send for it.
DR. J. F. TRUE & CO., Auburn, Me.

SPRING STYLES

We have collected an excep-
tionally handsome line of

Foreign and Domestic Suitings,
Trouserings and Overcoatings,
including all the latest ideas in
shades and fabrics.

Leader in Styles, Quality
and Prices.

Chas. J. Wood,
8 MARKET SQAPE,
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Lower Toll Rates.

LOCAL TOLL RATES

For Stations in the immediate
vicinity of the Central Office
have been reduced from

10 cents to 5 cents

New England Telephone
and Telegraph Company

WHY

I Insured in the Mutual
Life Ins. Co. of N. Y.

Because

1st—It was and is today the Strong-
est and Best Co.

2nd—Its treatment to policy holder
is the most liberal.

3rd—Its premium rates are as low as
other companies and its dividends
greater.

C. E. TRAFTON,
MANAGER AGENCY.

Roses & Pinks

AND ALL KINDS OF
Bulbs & Flowers

AT
R. CAPSTICK'S, FLORIST

Rogers St., Portsmouth, N. H.
TELEPHONE CONNECTION

Book Binding.

JOHN D. RANDALL,
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

1 Congress St. Over Day's Store.

Job Printing

C. Dwight Hanscom

Auctioneer and Real
Estate Agent,

Office No. 9 Congress St.
FIRST FLOOR UP.

Real Estate Bought, Sold and Rented. Also
Sales of Real or Personal Property in City
or Vicinity will be promptly. Satisfactory
monthly attention to, and prompt cash settle-
ments will be made.

C. DWIGHT HANSCOM.

REPORT NOT TRUE.

**Russia Has Not Reoccu-
pied Niuchwang.**

**SO LORD CRANBORNE IN-
FORMS BRITISH COMMONS.**

Minister Conger's Reassurances Make
The Chinese Feel Much Easier.

PARIS, ALSO, IS MUCH RELIEVED BY THE
LATER DEVELOPMENTS.

London, May 11—Lord Cranborne
announced in the house of commons
today that the British consul at Niuch-
wang reported that there had been no
reoccupation of that place by the
Russians.

Friendly communications on the
subject said Lord Cranborne, had
been addressed to the Russian gov-
ernment during the past few days
by the United States and Great Brit-
ain independently, and the Russian
government, in reply had intimated
that it would adhere to its engage-
ments to evacuate Manchuria, al-
though the evacuation was tempo-
rarily delayed. Russia had also ex-
plained that she had no intention of
adopting any measures tending to ex-
clude foreign consuls or obstruct for-
eign commerce or the use of the
ports.

Under these circumstances, said
Lord Cranborne, the British govern-
ment saw no sufficient reason for se-
curing concerted action between the
United States, Japan and Great Brit-
ain with the object, as suggested by
a questioner, "of arriving at a defi-
nite agreement with Russia for the
prompt fulfillment of her assurances."

Paris, May 11—The French minis-
ter at Pekin reports that Minister
Conger, following instructions, has
notified the Chinese government of the
assurances regarding Manchuria
which Russia has given the United
States directly through Ambassador
McCormack and also through Amba-
sador Cassini, and says the Russian
charge d'affaires at Pekin has given
the Chinese officials similar assur-
ances.

The French minister adds that the
Chinese officials are not greatly con-
cerned by Russia's alleged designs
on Manchuria, being fully satisfied
with the foregoing assurances.

The feeling in Paris which is
strongly sympathetic with Russia, has
been greatly relieved by the official
advice from Washington summing
up the results of the conferences be-
tween Secretary Hay, Ambassador
Cassini and the Japanese minister
particularly the contradiction of the
report that Mr. Hay had telegraphed
to President Roosevelt relative to the
question of joint action on the part
of Great Britain, Japan and the United
States which has aroused serious
apprehension here of possible inter-
national entanglements.

Will Not Lack Pretexts.

New York, May 11—According to
a special despatch to the Sun from
London the correspondent of the
Daily Telegraph at St. Petersburg
thinks the Russian government will
not be without pretexts to take and
hold Niuchwang on the ground of
proper protection of the Manchurian
railway. He also is of the opinion
that nothing short of the certainty of
war will induce Russia to abandon
her designs.

CHILI GETS TERRITORY.

But Bolivia Is To Receive Great Sums
Of Money In Return.

New York, May 12—The Heral
has the following telegram from it
correspondent at Valparaiso, Chili:

Although not officially confirmed
several newspapers publish a state-
ment that a definite treaty of peace
friendship and boundaries has been
signed at La Paz between the Chilean
minister Beltran Mathieu and the Bol-
ivian secretary of foreign affairs. Ac-
cording to the treaty, Chili obtains
perpetual possession of the coast ex-
tending between the provinces of Tar-
apaca and Atacama. In exchange
Bolivia will receive 20,000,000 pesos
in half-yearly instalments, to be ap-
plied to the construction of the rail-
way from central Bolivia to the Pa-
cific coast. Chili will also pay 17,000,
000 pesos owed by Bolivia to Chilean
creditors.

The government shows the greatest

reserve regarding this important
treaty, which, in Valparaiso, is con-
sidered a shameful defeat of Chilean
diplomacy.

IN A PANIC.

Men On The Receiving Ship Colum-
bia Frightened By Scarlet Fever
Epidemic.

New York, May 11—Scarlet fever
has broken out upon the receiving
ship Columbia, at the Cob dock. New
York navy yard. There are over 1000
sailors on board. Three of the crew
have been taken down with the dis-
ease within a week. The first case
came to the notice of the ship's phy-
sician on Thursday last. The sailor
was at once sent to the naval hospi-
tal.

The strictest quarantine is to be
placed on the ship.

The Columbia has accommodations
for 500 sailors only, and at present
the men are herded together, and, it
is stated, are on the verge of mutiny.

DEATH ON SHIPBOARD.

Terrible Disease Breaks Out Among
Recruits On Minneapolis And Pur-
itan.

Philadelphia, Pa., May 11—Accord-
ing to this morning's Press, cerebro-spi-
nal meningitis has broken out in the
ranks of the 1200 men aboard the re-
ceiving ships Minneapolis and Puritan
at League Island navy yard. Al-
ready it has killed three young re-
cruits, while seven more victims are
hovering between life and death.

This prospect has alarmed the offi-
cers at the yard to such an extent
that a heroic effort will be made to
prevent a spread of the disease.

Today the work of raising thirty-
five tents will be started, and as soon
as the canvas shelters are in place
the 1200 young tars will be put out
to camp. When the men leave the
Minneapolis and Puritan both ships
will be subjected to a thorough fumiga-
tion.

NO MONEY FOR COLOMBIA.

Panama Canal Company Will Not
Bribe the Republic.

New York, May 12—Concerning
the report from Panama that the
Panama Canal company has offered
the Colombian government, \$12,000,
000 of the \$40,000,000 the
company is to receive from the
United States for the canal prop-
erty, Edward B. Hill, counsel for the
canal company, said today "Colom-

bia has never demanded such pay-
ment. We do not expect to pay any
amount to Colombia. She will receive
\$10,000,000 in cash and an annuity of
\$250,000 from the United States, up-
on the ratification of the treaty."

COMING AGAIN.

Mascagni Allows He'd Like To See
America Once More.

Milwaukee, Wis., May 12—Pietro
Mascagni will pay a return visit to
Milwaukee in the late autumn and
give a concert. This is one of three
cities that he will visit. The other
two are Chicago and Kansas City. In
each of which he will give one con-
cert before proceeding to the Pacific
coast.

Mascagni will come to America un-
der an engagement to give twenty
concerts, under contract with Mrs.
Leland Stanford, in the Leland Stan-
ford university in California, one con-
cert a week. She has guaranteed him
\$20,000 for the concerts.

ROUTE FOR A DRIVE.

How to Get From Lynn, Mass., to
Portland, Me.

The following is given as a good
carriage route from Lynn, Mass., to
Portland, Me., a distance of 106
miles:

Go to City square, Charlestown,
take Chelsea street to Chelsea
Broadway through Revere to West
Lynn, Western avenue via floating
bridge to Salem. Bridge street to
Beverly, Rantoul street to Cabot
street, to Wenhams, to Hamilton, to
Rowley, to Newbury, to Newburyport
to Salisbury, to Seabrook, through
the Hamptons to Greenland, to Ports-
mouth, across the old toll bridge
through west part of Kittery to Cape
Nedick village, to Ogunquit, to Mor-
rills, to Wells, to Kennebunk, to Bid-
deford, to Saco, into Portland. It is
a good road and not hilly. Be sure
and take the middle road (there are
three between Kennebunk and Bidde-
ford). Follow the telegraph poles.

A NEW PASTOR.

The Universalist church at Saugus
Mass., over which Rev. Ralph F.
Cheever of this city served his first
pastorate, received its new pastor
on Saturday evening, when Rev.
Charles N. Myers was ordained. In
the presence of a large congregation
the church was tastefully decorated
and special music was rendered by
the choir.

Subscribe for The Herald.

SAVED FROM NERVOUS PROSTRATION.

**Mrs. Horne Cured of Extreme Nervousness by Thai
Wonderful Preparation, Quinona.**

Mrs. Horne, 73 Warren avenue
Boston, Mass., after suffering for the
last year with nervousness, stomach
trouble and severe headaches due to



MRS. HORNE

Saved from nervous prostration by
QUINONA

her nervous run-down condition, com-
pelled for a time to give up her du-
ties, and advised to go away for a
complete rest and change that she
might recover her health, tells how
after everything else failed to do her
good, QUINONA made her the well
woman she now is. "A year ago my
health was a complete wreck. I was
so nervous that from the least bit of
overwork I would break down com-
pletely. I was on the verge of nerv-
ous prostration. It seemed so I didn't
have a bit of strength left. I had no
appetite and suffered terribly from
stomach troubles and headaches. Af-
ter trying many remedies without
then doing me a bit of good I became
completely discouraged and was on
the point of going away for a long
rest, when I was advised to take

QUINONA. QUINONA is the most
wonderful preparation I ever heard of.
The way it cured me of my al-
ments was truly marvelous. After
taking QUINONA for a time my nerv-
ousness disappeared, my stomach
grew strong and my strength and
vigor soon returned. The color came
back to my cheeks and now I am
in the picture of health. I gained much
in weight and am now a perfectly well
woman." Mrs. Horne, 73 Warren Av-
enue, Boston, Mass.

If you suffer from extreme nerv-
ousness look back and you can real-
ize that your nervousness has in-
creased instead of decreasing. It is
only a question of time when you
will break down with nervous pro-
stration unless you take something
which will give you fresh strength
and energy. QUINONA renovates
your whole system. It contains just
the right ingredients which will en-
able your worn out, overworked
nervous system to grow strong again.
No preparation can so quickly cure
nervousness and prevent nervous
prostration as QUINONA. We will
send you copies of statements from
the best physicians all over the coun-
try which tell of the wonderful cures
QUINONA has performed among
their patients.

To quickly cure nervousness, sleep-
lessness, constant colds, night sweats,
bad stomach, lack of appetite, severe
headaches and a general run-down
condition of the system nothing can
compare with QUINONA. QUINONA
builds up the health and builds out
the body.

All druggists sell this great
strengthening tonic, QUINONA.
THE QUINONA COMPANY, 1
Hartford St., Boston, Mass.

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pletely. I was on the verge of nerv-
ous prostration. It seemed so I didn't
have a bit of strength left. I had no
appetite and suffered terribly from
stomach troubles and headaches. Af-
ter trying many remedies without
then doing me a bit of good I became
completely discouraged and was on
the point of going away for a long
rest, when I was advised to take

QUINONA. QUINONA is the most
wonderful preparation I ever heard of.
The way it cured me of my al-
ments was truly marvelous. After
taking QUINONA for a time my nerv-
ousness disappeared, my stomach
grew strong and my strength and
vigor soon returned. The color came
back to my cheeks and now I am
in the picture of health. I gained much
in weight and am now a perfectly well
woman." Mrs. Horne, 73 Warren Av-
enue, Boston, Mass.

If you suffer from extreme nerv-
ousness look back and you can real-
ize that your nervousness has in-
creased instead of decreasing. It is
only a question of time when you
will break down with nervous pro-
stration unless you take something
which will give you fresh strength
and energy. QUINONA renovates
your whole system. It contains just
the right ingredients which will en-
able your worn out, overworked
nervous system to grow strong again.
No preparation can so quickly cure
nervousness and prevent nervous
prostration as QUINONA. We will
send you copies of statements from
the best physicians all over the coun-
try which tell of the wonderful cures
QUINONA has performed among
their patients.

To quickly cure nervousness, sleep-
lessness, constant colds, night sweats,
bad stomach, lack of appetite, severe
headaches and a general run-down
condition of the system nothing can
compare with QUINONA. QUINONA
builds up the health and builds out
the body.

All druggists sell this great
strengthening tonic, QUINONA.
THE QUINONA COMPANY, 1
Hartford St., Boston, Mass.

EXETER EVENTS.

**Both Sides Claim Victory
In Today's Election.**

**CHANCES SEEM TO FAVOR NO
LICENSE, HOWEVER.**

**Track Team Of Local School Looks
Better On Paper Than Andover's.**

**THINGS SAID AND DONE IN OUR NEIGH-
BORHOODS.**

Exeter, May 11.

Tomorrow, for the first time in
about fifty years, the people of Ex-
eter will be given a chance to tell by
their ballots whether they will grant
licenses for the sale of intoxicating
liquors in this town or not. That
they will accept the present condi-
tion of affairs and vote no is the gen-
eral opinion.

A large number of license advo-
cates expect to carry the town by a
good majority, however. That the
vote will be close and that each side
will exert itself to the utmost to car-
ry the day, there is not the least
article of doubt. Aside from the two
allies that the temperance people
have held, the campaign has been
conducted very quietly. The license
people engaged a hall for last Satur-
day evening, but owing to their in-
ability to secure a speaker, the public
has had little chance to listen to the
arguments on their side of the ques-
tion. There has been but little bet-
ting on the result.

The rally on Sunday evening by
the no-license people was very large
y attended, there probably being
500 men and women in the hall. It
was a very quietly conducted affair.
Besides the chief speaker, there were
seated on the stage Rev. Ansley F.
Woodsum, Rev. Edward Green, Rev.
Vilbert L. Anderson, Elder F. S.
Crawford, Rev. W. T. Boultonhouse,
Rev. Dr. Samuel H. Dana, Judge
Thomas Leavitt, Dr. Frederick A.
Charles, Arthur O. Fuller, Attorney
General Edwin G. Eastman, Here-
iah Scammons, Prof. William A.
Francis, William H. C. Follansby and
Prof. Albion Burbank.

The meeting was opened with sing-
ing by a quartet composed of Miss
Lelaide B. Hutchins, Mrs. Edward
L. Nowell, Frank H. Lamson and A.
F. Vroom. This was followed by
prayer by Rev. Mr. Woodsum, af-
ter which the quartet again sang. The
chairman of the meeting was Judge
Leavitt. He introduced as the first
speaker Arthur O. Fuller, who was
followed by Mr. Watson. The latter
spoke for an hour and delivered one
of the most interesting temperance
speeches ever heard in Exeter.

The polls will be opened tomorrow
morning at ten o'clock by the moder-
ator, Gen. William P. Chadwick.
They will probably not be closed un-
til late in the evening. The Austral-
ian ballot system will be used. The
markers will be James Cahill and
Thomas O. Leavitt. Extra police will
be on duty and it can be safely said
through the temptations may per-
haps be great, that drunkenness will
not be tolerated. The board of sur-
vivors has been in session for the
past few days and they report a
marked increase in the check list.

Exeter and Andover each held their
annual spring games on Saturday,
and on paper Exeter is much superi-
or. In the dashes the two schools
are about even, but they are conced-
ed to Andover as Sumner has proved
himself superior to either Leavitt or
Higgins. In the 880 and the mile Mc-
icker is away ahead of any of An-
over's men. The latter school, how-
ever, has a couple of fast runners in
Capt. Cates and Nash, the Indian. In
the hurdles, Andover seems to have
a little the better of the argument
at present, as she has several men of
more experience. Coach Connors,
however, has turned out some very
fast leapers in past years and so
these events will be in doubt until
the day of the meet.

In the field events Exeter is ex-
ceptionally strong and in nearly every
event has better men than her sister
school. With Marshall and McCor-
mack, Exeter is practically sure of
the first two places in the shot put
and Newcomb is inches better in
the pole vault than any athlete An-
dover can produce. Andover's best
man in the high jump, Marshall,
went five feet, eight inches Saturday.

This is two inches higher than Pay-
ton jumped. Payton has beaten his
Andover opponent every time that
they have met, but as Marshall has
improved wonderfully the past win-
ter, a good contest is looked for on
Memorial day. Both schools were
very poor in the hammer throw on
Saturday, but Brill of Exeter did not
compete. Brill should capture this
event with ease. Both schools are
fairly strong in the broad jump, but
which is superior is just now very
uncertain.

The second game in the series be-
tween the Exeter and Phillips-Exeter
golf teams will be played Saturday
afternoon. The Exeter team easily
won the first game.

William G. Hoyt was today taken
to the county hospital.

Mrs. Sarah Hervey, widow of Lew-
is Hervey, died at her home on
School street this noon. One son, Le-
on Hervey, survives.

In the memorial of the Society of
Cincinnati, just issued, are given the
headquarters of the Exeter society,
the old Perry house. Exterior and
interior views are shown, with a good
description of the building.

String bridge is being replanked.
Judge John E. Young is confined to
his home with illness.

The body of Jacob Towle who died
last winter at Epping, was brought
here for interment today.

One drunk was given a suspended
sentence in police court today.

Half hour cars ran to the beach
yesterday for the first time this sea-
son.

Phillips-Exeter will play the Har-
vard freshmen here Wednesday and
Boston college on Saturday.

The High school team has no mid-
week game this week. Saturday the
team plays Portsmouth High at
Portsmouth.

Arthur H. Sawyer today received a
new automobile.

Surveyor Arthur Dudley today
measured the boundaries of the new
academy property on Water street.

WHAT FOLKS SAY.

Man and the Automobile.

"Did you ever watch a man dodge
an automobile? If not, it is an inter-
esting study," remarked a man who
observes things.

"The average citizen will uncon-
sciously step out of the way of a
rolley car that grazes his coat-tails,
and gaze admiringly at the pair of
thoroughbreds which nearly run him
down. He will even smile when he
is bumped into by one of those fiends
who persist in pushing a bicycle on
the sidewalk. Man takes glee in run-
ning across the railroad track in
front of a fast train and then turn-
ing around with a pleased smile and
ingering to watch the flying engine
and cars. But just let the chauffeur
take his unearthly whistle croak
and watch the face of the citizen.

"He will dance up and down and
say things that would cause an ap-
plication of the blue pencil right here
were they inserted. He will glare at
the driver of the automobile and
make remarks derogatory to the so-
cial status of his ancestors back to
the dawn of creation. Just why this
condition exists is hard to tell, but
he man with the disposition of a
friendly puppy becomes a growling
lemon of hate whenever he has to
get out of the way of an auto."

SHORT STORIES.

Were Not Pleased To Eat.

A newly married man, on his way
home the other night, purchased a
box of strawberries as a sort of little
surprise for his wife. On the way, he
was invited in a "place" for liquid re-
freshment. He told what his pack-
age contained and before he had star-
ved on his homeward journey again,
a box of imitation paper and cotton
berries was substituted for the real.

Mrs. West End unsuspectingly
sent the berries to the kitchen to
be hulled. The girl upon whom the
task devolved was a little "green"
and hulled the berries for use at the
evening meal. The berries were duly
placed on the table and husband and
wife poured cream over them. In
another instant both had taken a
spoonful with anticipatory relish.
Then they looked at each other in a
fazed sort of way. Both excused
themselves hurriedly and bolted for
the dining room door. Half an hour
later both were still using tooth-
picks to extract fragments of paper
and cotton and the young husband
vows vengeance.

ECZEMA, NO CURE, NO PAY.

Your druggist will refund your money
if Pazo Ointment fails to cure
Ringworm, Tetter, Old Ulcers and
Sore, Pimples and Blackheads on the
face, and all skin diseases. 50 cents.

Coughs and colds, down to the very
borderland of consumption, yield to
the soothing, healing influences of
Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.

MUSIC HALL.

F. W. HARTFORD, MANAGER.

Friday Evening, May 15th.

CHAS. H. YALE

SUBMITTS

THE EVERLASTING



JOHN CRAIG AS PRINCE KARL.

Prince Karl, which comes to Music hall on Wednesday evening, May 20, was prepared with great care, and many private readings and interpretations were given by John Craig before even one general rehearsal was called. This custom of giving a recital to the players is not possible in stock work, but it is an old custom of Angustin Daly's, and Mr. Craig has always favored this method in order to give each individual actor and actress a thorough grasp of the general effect. Better results are obtained in this manner, and a more intelligent performance is given. It is not generally known that each actor's part is completed only in so far



John Craig in Prince Karl.

as he is concerned. He only has his speeches written, with a few words, before his opening lines, known as a cue. It may be the end of a very long speech or it may be all that is spoken at that time, and much difficulty at rehearsal is obviated by a knowledge of the whole. As Mr. Craig has played the part before, matters progressed rapidly. What the star is able to do with the part is already known, for it was the success that attended its presentation at the Castle Square theatre, Boston, that prompted him to select this comedy from among all those in which he has participated as the one most likely to please his patrons. The requirements of the part are many, exacting not only the powers of the light comedian; but also those of the dialectician.

"EVERLASTINGLY ATTRACTIVE."

From the Kennebec Journal, Augusta, Me.

A small audience was present at the Opera house, Saturday night, to witness the production of The Devil's Auction, Charles H. Yale's everlastingly attractive extravaganza. James B. Mackie was the principal character, as he has been for many years. His laugh is as contagious as



A Scene in Devil's Auction.

ever and his smile is as broad and expansive as in the days of old. The scenery was magnificent, as were also the costumes, and many new and startling novelties were introduced. The ballet dancing was far above the average, especially that of Miss Jennie Fraeger and Aurelio Coccia. The pole balancing act of Dewitt and Burns was a special feature, and so was the performance of Mlle. Irene La Tour and her pug dog Zaza. The dog and cat song by John L. Guilmette and Miss Kathleen Clifford won great applause. The piece was all right from start to finish, and furnished sufficient

weird, ghostly and comical situations to satisfy the most critical.

HE "NAME" NAMES.

A Correspondent Who Violated the German Journalistic Code.

The American newspaper thinks it essential to make clear the source of important statements. An interview with a nameless statesman whose identity cannot even be guessed from the context is put down in American newspaper parlance as "a fake." But the opposite method is the method in the continental countries of Europe. There it is an unpardonable offense to name your informant.

This knowledge I purchased at rather an inconvenient price when I had been but three months in Berlin as correspondent of the American Associated Press. It was in the early autumn of 1894. Bismarck's successor in the unsafe chair of the imperial chancellor, General Count Caprivi, had resigned early in the evening after a stormy meeting with the kaiser. At 10 o'clock that night Caprivi accorded me an interview. He did not request that his name be withheld. In my ignorance I quoted him in my cablegram that night. His talk to me had been brief, but to the point. He had told me of the causes that had led to his loss of favor with the kaiser and to his retirement.

But I had unwittingly violated one of the first principles in the code of German journalistic ethics. And I reaped a whirlwind of abuse for it. "That news is bogus—must be bogus, you know," said the German newspapers and their correspondents. "For don't you see, he has quoted Caprivi." For years the reputation thus earned made my work doubly hard. Whenever I happened into one of the departments a whisper ran round, "That is the man who names names!" I never quite got over this during my long stay in Berlin—Wolf von Schlerbrand in World's Work.

THE BABY OYSTER.

Its Habits in Its Home on the Floor of the Deep.

The oyster is most interesting during babyhood, says Charles Frederick Stansbury in Outing. Its manner of making a set suggests the sublime confidence of childhood. It prefers to adhere to odd objects, and its childish tastes in this direction often encompass its destruction. If an old boot, a waterlogged box, a brick, a lump of coal or piece of discarded and fractured crockery lies upon the bed of the ocean where a set is in progress, the young oysters or eggs will cluster thick and fast upon it, showing a very decided preference as against the surrounding natural anchorage. I have even seen a pair of corals that could never again hope to imprison the waist of lovely woman entirely covered with a set of young oysters. Thus does Nature pay her tribute to Art.

A favorite foundation for life adopted by sensible young oysters is upon the shells of their ancestors long since defunct, and for this reason many planters strew the bottom of their holdings with such "clutch" in the hope that the wandering ova will stop and there adopt a local habitation.

Lying thus upon the floor of the deep, the young oyster begins to grow, and in doing so invariably points his little "bill" heavenward, an attitude that he maintains throughout life if undisturbed. As he grows older his shell is often used by the flora of the sea as an anchorage, and thus he is apt to be found enveloped in the foliage of the curious oyster sponge, coralline, red and green sea lettuce and other quaint species of algae and sea grasses. The dogwinkle, too, and his cousin, the periwinkle, are very fond of attaching their eggs to the shell of the oyster, each one by a delicate stem, causing it to appear like some curious sea flower.

The Soldier's Last March.

Why is it that the most solemn service ever devised by man, the stately march of the vast cathedral, the imposing robes, the stained glass windows, the pealing organ, all fade into insignificance beside that soul stirring, simple act—the trumpeting out of "taps" over the body of a dead soldier? No man who has ever heard it, either on the field of battle, at the quiet army post or in the haven of these weak and shattered units of the Grand Army of the Republic, ever forgets it. For the bugle notes seem to take into their own all embracing cadence the tears, the memories, the shattered hopes and the long farewell.—John R. Rathum in Scribner's.

Saw His Finish.

"Are you preparing to die?" asked the elderly female of the condemned prisoner. "No, ma'am, I ain't," replied the victim of circumstances. "But the feller in the next cell can stand a lot of talk. You might call on him."—Chicago News.

As Others See Him.

"Ah, he'll never be able to fill his father's shoes!" "No; but he thinks his hat would come down over the old man's ears, all right."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Encouraging.

Tom—Has she given you any encouragement? Dick—I should say so. She tells me she will have all the old man's wealth when he dies.—Judge.

Outside.

"He doted on Alice and would have married her but for her mother." "Ah! Her mother?" "Yes, her mother was still more attractive."—

WOMEN IN TURKEY.

Even There an Awakening Movement is at Last.

The very last to swing into line in the onward march of the new woman have been the women of Mohammedan countries. Even the Chinese have been before them. By Christian nations this backwardness has been at once set down to Mohammedan theology and so dismissed from the mind. But now comes a Turkish lawyer, Kassem Ameen, and writes a book demanding complete emancipation for Mohammedan women and denying in toto that the Mussulman faith enslaves the sex. He does not deny that Mohammedan women are enslaved, ignorant, dwarfed mentally, fat, helpless and anemic bodily. He even attributes the present degeneracy of the Turkish nation to the fact that the mothers of the race are of such sort. Corruption, lack of noble moral convictions, treachery, cunning and backwardness in the ways of modern civilization characterize the people and all owing to the besotted ignorance of Mohammedan mothers, declares Kassem Ameen, Esq. In the matter of the degradation of Mohammedan women he admits all that is claimed by the most radical come outer of the feminine sex in the occident. He says, "We have so low an opinion of woman that when we want to denounce a man for his rascality we say, 'He has been brought up by a woman.'"

But then—At this point the Turkish lawyer and woman champion shoots off in a line directly opposite the course of reasoning taken by Christian women's rights people. Theology has nothing at all to do with the Christian woman's superior, nobler, freer development, quoths. The difference is merely one of mode of thought and of custom between oriental and western races. He waxes wroth that Christian nations should lay the lamentable condition of Turkish women to the only true theology, Mohammedanism. If religion really affected the customs of a people, quoths, further, then the Mussulman female would be the freest, the most developed, most enlightened woman of all the world. The Koran itself, says Kassem Ameen, Esq. elevates woman and provides for her as no other code of religious teaching does.

Then he proceeds to excuse by one of those explanations which accuse centuries ago, in the beginning of the makings of the Moslem empire, the followers of the true faith were intent only on conquest. The sword was to their seeming the best weapon to spread the faith. They overcame whole tribes of heathens and adopted them by force into the bosom of the true church. But these wild tribes had their revenge, like the races conquered by the Israelites of old. In time they corrupted



STUDENTS OF AMERICAN COLLEGE, CONSTANTINOPLE.

the true believer with their unholy, heathen ways, and one of the chief of these was the degradation of woman.

Anyway, the Turkish ideal of womanhood is certainly heathenish enough, and we may let the argument stand with that admission. Now, not a woman, but a man, Turk of the Turks, believer of the believers, issues a trumpet call for the education and emancipation of Mohammedan women. It required a man, for Turkish women are too sunk in ignorance and slavery to demand better things. The book has aroused profound sensation in the Moslem realm. Women count for nothing, but it is among the men that the new woman awakening is taking place. The party of the Young Turks, especially those educated in western European schools, are welcoming the new woman book as a great illumination and demanding for themselves educated wives capable of being their intellectual companions and friends. They are tired of the fat, ignorant, silly child wife business.

Meantime in Constantinople itself a modest new woman work is progressing quietly, unobtrusively—that is, sending out year by year the very girls that young Turkey wants for its wives and intellectual comrades. This movement centers in the American College for Girls at the Turkish capital, a college founded and maintained by noble American women.

The students of the school comprise the strangest mixture of races ever drawn together by the common desire for an education. Fifteen different nationalities are represented, ranging from Persian to Greek and English. Every brand of theology known to man, except perhaps fetishism, is also represented among the girls, and, owing to the gentle influence of the teachers, all dwell together in loving harmony.

Many of the college students are from the troubled Balkan states, which is a bright sign for the future there. MARY EDITH DAY.

HANG TOGETHER.

A Clergyman's Sound Advice to the New Union Labor.

In the course of a sermon recently delivered Rev. Charles Bayard Mitchell of the First Methodist church of Cleveland said:

In view of the fact that all are laborers and that there is dignity in all honest toil, think not meanly of your work. All honest toil is manly. Thank God, our American ideal of a gentleman includes the toiler and excludes the tramp. The European ideal excludes the toiler and includes the tramp, or the man who will not work. Our modern civilization is the result of the toil of the man who works. He felled our forests, tills our farms, works our mines, builds our vast structures, runs our railroads and builds our steamships. And the mechanic's past is as full of achievement as his present. The very pyramids are his monuments.

I call on you men to honor your own special trade. Do not apologize for it. When I was a "printer's devil" I was proud of the ink on my cheek. Ellhu Burritt always declared himself a blacksmith, though he was one of the greatest scholars of his age. Honor your own trade by showing that a manly life can be lived in its pursuit. Lend your influence to exalt the dignity of your calling. To this end ally yourself with your fellow tradesmen. Organize your fellows for self improvement and for the betterment of the class of apprentices admitted to your trade. Organize for self protection. If you do not hang together you will hang separately. Labor has the same right to organize that capital has. If you are not organized you will not be treated like men, but like slaves. Every protection that labor has secured, every accession which has been secured to wage and its conditions in shop or home, has been brought about through the organized effort of laboring men. The very men who refuse to ally themselves in organization with their fellow workers are also participants in the advantages which have resulted from the efforts of those with whom they refuse to unite.

An Amused Editor.

Bakers' Local union No. 19 of Albany has undertaken the somewhat difficult task of abolishing night work in the bake shops of the city. That it contemplates a strike as the means of attaining the desired end is a matter of course, but what is most unusual if not entirely unprecedented, says the New York Times, is the fact that before taking action it has explicitly recognized that there is a third party in interest—to wit, the dear, patient public. This the union has done by issuing a formal notice of its intention addressed to said public and devoted for the most part to the presentation of reasons why, from the public's point of view, it would be a good thing if the bakers were allowed to work by day and sleep by night like most other people. "The old accustomed way of producing hot breadstuffs for breakfast," this remarkable address begins, "science has taught us to be a deep rooted evil and a producer of dyspepsia and indigestion to the public as well as to our members. Dyspepsia as well as indigestion is 50 per cent greater in the United States than in any of the other civilized countries in the world, brought mostly by the use of hot breadstuffs. We therefore have a right to feel confident of the moral support and sympathy of the public to make this important movement a success even at the cost of a little inconvenience of but a short duration."

Further on in their address the Albany bakers tell how, in their opinion, night work hurts themselves and their families, but they do this, nominally at least, as a second thought. It is more than refreshing; it is beautiful and touching to such an extent that we heartily wish the bakers may succeed—in Albany.

Child Labor.

In Alabama, North and South Carolina and a number of northern states legislation favoring the abolition of child labor is under consideration, and in each of these states the members of unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor should be foremost in pressing this legislation to successful issue. If each member will constitute himself a committee of one to wait on his neighbors who follow commercial, mercantile or professional callings and secure their co-operation in this humane effort to uplift the race the child workers of today will be the school children of tomorrow and the intelligent defenders of the nation's life and honor in the years to come.—T. V. Powderly in American Federationist.

The Real Significance.

Mr. James Gordon Bennett, in his European edition, the Paris Herald, comments most interestingly and vigorously on the election of Will Crooks, a Radical workman, as member of parliament for Woolwich. He says editorially:

The significance of his triumph, however, is far wider than any mere issue between political parties. It shows that the working classes have at length begun to act together for the protection of their own interests and in protest against the ruinous extravagance with which the country is threatened by the policy of ministers.

Organizer's Salary \$15,000 a Year.

The annual labor conference of delegates from trades unions in Australia meeting in Sydney, New South Wales, has just adopted a resolution in favor of a levy of sixpence per annum upon members of unions and leagues in order to pay a salary of "not less than \$15,000 a year" to an organizer of the general political work for the labor party.

TRADE UNION HELPMETTS.

Auxiliary of Labor Organizations Proposed by H. W. Casson.

Herbert N. Casson, author of "Organized Self Help," advocates the formation of associations composed of editors, lecturers, clerical, and other professional and business men who believe in trade unions as auxiliaries of the labor organizations. Mr. Casson writes on the subject for May's Weekly as follows:

Other organizations talk; trade unionism acts. If a body of workers has been compelled to strike to obtain fair play social reform clubs send sympathy, but the American Federation of Labor sends cash. The coal miners have been receiving an infinite amount of sympathy, good wishes, etc., for the past fifty years, but their wages were never increased 10 per cent until the union took up their case and pushed it through to a successful conclusion.

The important thing to be remembered is that the unions are not fighting these battles for their own benefit merely. They are doing work which should be done by the whole nation. They are undertaking tasks which the community as a whole ought to do.

It seems clear to the writer that some kind of a trade union auxiliary should be organized composed of middle class and professional men and women who would re-enforce the trade union firing line. Clarence S. Darrow recently proposed something of this kind, but of a legal nature merely. A well organized auxiliary would have not only a legal bureau, but a press bureau, to correct the false statements that are made during almost every strike, a financial bureau to raise funds to help unionists who are being persecuted and an educational bureau to furnish reading matter to the labor papers of the country.

The fact that the unions are now doing the rough and dangerous work of social progress cannot be disputed. They are the hardy pioneers of a new and more humane social system, the Daniel Boones of the coming civilization, and they should not be left to face the dangers of the frontier without the assistance of all those who wish to make this country a republic in fact as well as in name.

Arbitration Losing Its Hold.

The arbitration court system in New Zealand is not working quite so smoothly as was hoped and expected. In several recent labor questions its decisions have caused much dissatisfaction and in some instances open rebellion among the affected workmen. In the latest case the court decided that is, 40 an hour was the proper wage for carpenters. The men had demanded 15. 6d and when the award was made held an indignation meeting. The chairman said the judge had not taken into consideration the increased cost of living and rent in the district, and a resolution was carried to the effect that the award given by the court was entirely contrary to the weight of evidence adduced, while the court itself as at present constituted was unworthy of the confidence of the workers. The meeting was practically unanimous in carrying this resolution, there being only one dissentient. The seceder of the motion went so far as to charge the court with having deliberately set aside more than one-half the evidence and even hinted that in some way the judge had been bought over to the other side. Other speakers demanded an immediate strike, but they were overruled for the time. It seems plain that the existence of the whole arbitration scheme in its present shape is exceedingly precarious. The whole subject is receiving the anxious consideration of the government.

Organized Labor's Civilizing Work.

To the extent that trades unions raise wages they tell for true religion and the kind of civilization that is best worth having, the kind that helps the many to lead decent, comfortable, self-respecting lives and to give their children a fair start in the race.

Trades unionism is the seed out of which will grow a union of the people in behalf of the principle of equal rights and no privileges.

Narrow minded men outside of labor unions deny the right of the workers to combine, and narrow minded men within the unions sometimes pervert them from their legitimate ends, but all who can think and in thinking take more than the moment and their own pockets into consideration need no one to tell them at this late day that there is in our American life no more useful promising and enlarging feature than the trades union.—W. H. Hearst.

Federation Figures.

Mr. Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, reports relative to the conditions of employment during March, 1903, that 21 per cent of 30,208 were without employment. In February of 49,790 reported 61 per cent were unemployed. It is also reported that during last March 137 charters were issued by the federation as follows: National and international unions, 2; central bodies, 12; federal labor unions, 54; local trade unions, 80.

Clodhoppers in the Swim.

An amalgamated farm hands' union has been organized in Illinois. The farm hands will demand a minimum monthly wage of \$35 and board. The wage scale will include threshers, corn huskers, plowmen, binders, stock laborers and all men employed about farms.

Boat on the Other Leg.

The painters' union of Springfield has decided "not to recognize the master painters' organization, but to treat with them only as individuals." This has a familiar sound, but things seem kind of twisted when a union takes that stand.—Boston Advertiser.

PORTSMOUTH ELECTRIC RAILWAY.

Time-Table in Effect Daily, Commencing September 17, 1902.

Main Line.
Leave Market Square for Rye Beach and Little Bear's Head at 7:05 a. m., 8:05 and hourly until 7:05 p. m. For Cable Road only at 8:30 a. m., 8:45 a. m. and 10:05 p. m. For Little Bear's Head only at 8:05 and 9:05 p. m. cars make close connection for North Hampton.
Returning—Leave Junction with E. H. & A. St. Ry. at 8:05 a. m., 9:05 and hourly until 8:05 p. m. Leave Cable Road at 8:10 a. m., 8:30 a. m. and 10:40 p. m. Leave Little Bear's Head 9:10 p. m. and 10:10 p. m.

Plains Loop.
Up Middle street and up Islington street—Leave Market Square at 6:55 a. m., 7:05, 7:35 and half-hourly until 10:05 p. m. and at 10:35 and 11:05.

Christian Shore Loop.
Up Islington street and down Market street—Leave Market Square at 6:55 a. m., 7:05, 7:35 and half-hourly until 10:05 p. m. and at 10:35 and 11:05.

*Omitted Sundays.
*Omitted holidays.
*Saturdays only.

D. J. FLANDERS,
Gen'l Pass'r and Ticket Agent.
WINSLOW T. PERKINS,
Superintendent.

PORTSMOUTH KITTERY AND YORK STREET RAILWAY.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

In Effect Nov. 6, 1902.

To Portsmouth—From York Beach
5:45, 6:45, 8:15, 9:45, 11:15, 12:45, 2:15, 3:45, 5:15, 6:45, 8:15, 9:45.
To York Beach—From Portsmouth
first car through to York Beach leaves at 7:00, 8:30, 10:00, 11:30, 1:00, 2:30, 4:00, 5:30, 7:00, 8:30, 10:00.
Mail and express cars, week days—Leaves York Beach for Portsmouth at 7:30 a. m. and 8:30 p. m. Leave Portsmouth for York at 10:55 a. m. and 5:55 p. m.

*Cancelled Sunday.
Notice—The ferry leaves Portsmouth 5 minutes before the even hour and half hour.
For special and extra cars address W. G. MELOON, Gen. Man.

KITTERY & ELLIS STREET RAILWAY CO.

Leaves Greenacre, Elliot—6:10 6:45 7:15, 8:10, 9:10, 10:10, 11:10 a. m. 12:10, 1:10, 2:10, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10 6:10 7:10, 8:10, 9:10, 10:10, 11:10, 12:10 p. m.
Leaves Ferry Landing, Kittery—6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 a. m., 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30 p. m.
Sunday—First trip from Greenacre, 8:10 a. m.

*Ferry leaves Portsmouth 8 v. minutes earlier.
*Leaves Staples' Store, Elliot
*To Kittery and Kittery Point only.
*Runs to Staples' Store only
*Fares—Portsmouth to South Elliot school house No. 7, 5 cents; South Elliot school house No. 7 to Greenacre 5 cents.
Tickets for sale at F. F. Staples & Co.'s, Elliot, and T. E. Wilson's Kittery.

U. S. Navy Yard Ferry.

TIME TABLE.

October 1 Until April 1.

Leaves Navy Yard.—8:20, 8:40 9:15, 10:10, 10:30, 11:45 a. m. 1:35, 2:00, 3:00, 4:05, 5:00, 5:50, 6:40 p. m. Sundays, 10:00, 10:15 a. m. 12:15, 12:35 p. m. Holidays 9:30 10:30, 11:30 a. m.
Leaves Portsmouth.—8:30, 8:50 9:30, 10:15, 11:00 a. m.; 12:15 1:45, 2:15, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:00 10:00 p. m. Sundays 10:07 a. m.; 12:07 12:35, 12:45 p. m. Holidays, 10:00 11:00 a. m.; 12:00 p. m.
*Wednesdays and Saturdays
GEORGE F. F. WILDE,
Captain, U. S. N., Capt the Yard
Approved: J. J. READ,
Rear Admiral, U. S. N., Commandant

Gray & Prime OTTO COKE

The Ideal Summer Fuel.

111 Market St.

BOSTON & MAINE P. R.

EASTERN DIVISION.

Winter Arrangement (in effect October 12, 1902.)

Trains Leave Portsmouth
For Boston—2:47, 7:30, 8:15, 10:30 a. m., 2:31, 5:00, 7:30 p. m. Sunday, 3:47, 8:00 a. m., 1:21, 5:00 p. m.
For Portland—9:55, 10:45 a. m., 2:45, 5:22, 8:45, 9:15 p. m. Sunday, 7:30, 10:45 a. m., 8:45, 9:15 p. m.
For Wells Beach—9:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:22 p. m. Sunday, 7:30 a. m.
Old Orchard and Portland—5:53 a. m., 2:45, 5:22 p. m. Sunday, 7:30 a. m.
For North Conway—9:55 a. m., 2:45 p. m.
For Somersworth—4:50, 9:45, 9:55 a. m., 2:40, 2:45, 5:22, 5:30 p. m.
For Rochester—9:45, 9:55 a. m., 5:00 2:45, 5:22, 5:30 p. m.
For Dover—4:50, 9:45 a. m., 12:15, 2:40, 5:22, 8:47 p. m. Sunday, 1:30, 10:45 a. m., 8:47 p. m.
For North Hampton and Hampton—7:20, 8:15, 10:53 a. m., 5:00 p. m. Sunday, 8:00 a. m., 5:00 p. m.
For Greenfield—7:30, 8:15, 10:53 a. m., 5:00 p. m. Sunday 8:00 a. m., 5:00 p. m.

Trains for Portsmouth

Leave Boston—7:30, 9:00, 10:10 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 4:45, 7:00, 7:40 p. m. Sunday, 8:20, 9:00 a. m., 5:30 7:00, 7:40 p. m.

Leave Portland—1:50 9:00 a. m., 12:40 6:30 p. m. Sunday, 5:0 a. m., 12:45, 5:30 p. m.

Leave North Conway—7:25, a. m., 4:15 p. m.

Leave Rochester—7:19, 9:45, a. m., 8:50 6:25 p. m. day, 7:40 a. m.

Leave Somersworth—4:55, 7:32, 10:00 a. m., 4:05, 6:49 p. m.

Leave Dover—6:50, 10:34 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 6:30, 9:30 p. m. Sunday, 7:30 a. m., 9:20 p. m.

Leave Hampton—9:22, 11:50 a. m., 2:12 4:59, 3:16 p. m. Sunday, 10:06 a. m., 7:59 p. m.

Leave North Hampton—9:28, 11:55 a. m., 2:19, 5:05, 8:21 p. m. Sunday 10:12 a. m., 8:05 p. m.

Leave Greenfield—9:35 a. m., 12:01 2:20, 5:11, 8:27 p. m. Sunday, 10:18 a. m., 8:10 p. m.

*Via Dover & West Day

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Portsmouth Branch.

Trains leave the following stations for Manchester, Concord and intermediate stations

Portsmouth—8:30 a. m., 12:40, 5:3 p. m.

Greenland Village—8:35 a. m., 12:1 5:33 p. m.

Hockingham Junction—8:07 a. m., 1:02 5:58 p. m.

Epping—9:22 a. m., 1:16, 6:14 p. m.

Raymond—9:13 a. m., 1:57, 6:25 p. m.

Returning leave.

Concord—7:45, 10:35 a. m., 2:30 p. m.

Manchester—8:22, 11:10 a. m., 4:20 p. m.

Raymond—9:10, 11:48 a. m., 5:02 p. m.

Epping—9:22 a. m., 12:00 p. m., 5:13 p. m.

Hockingham Junction—8:47, a. m., 12:16, 5:55 p. m.

Greenland Village—10:02 a. m., 12:25, 6:08 p. m.

Trains connect at Hockingham Junction for Exeter, Haverhill, Lawrence and Boston. Trains connect at Manchester and Concord for Plymouth, Woodsville, Lancaster, St. Johnsbury, Newport, Vt., Montreal and the west.

Information given, through tickets old and baggage checked to all points the station.

D. J. FLANDERS G. P. & T. A.

YORK HARBOR AND BEACH RAILROAD.

Leave Portsmouth—7:50, 11:00 a. m.; 2:50, 5:55 p. m.

Leave York Beach—6:40, 10:00 a. m.; 1:30, 4:05 p. m.

Leave York Harbor six minutes later.

D. J. FLANDERS, G. P. and T. A.

TIME TABLE.

Portsmouth & Exeter Electric Railway.

Cars Leave Portsmouth for

Greenland Village, Stratham and Exeter at 7:05, 8:05 a. m., and

THE PORTSMOUTH HERALD.

Established Sept. 23, 1884.

Published every evening, Sundays and holidays excepted.

Terms \$4.00 a year, when paid in advance. 25 cents a month, 2 cents per copy, delivered in any part of the city or sent by mail.

Advertising rates reasonable and made known upon application.

Communications should be addressed HERALD PUBLISHING CO. Portsmouth, N. H.

Telephone 37-2.

Entered at the Portsmouth, N. H., Postoffice as second class mail matter.

For Portsmouth and Portsmouth's Interests

You want local news? Read the Herald. Here local news than all other local papers combined. Try it.

TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1903.

HOW ABOUT SANTO DOMINGO?

Just who is president of Santo Domingo now it is hard to say, as a new one may have installed himself in office since the last advices were received from the island; but that anarchy still rules, as it long has done, is indisputable. The negro republic shifts presidents as often and as easily as the most enterprising of the Central American states and though the negro presidents do not steal as much as those of the Spanish-American republics, that is because there is not so much for them to steal; each successive one does his best, and takes everything there is in sight. As a natural result of a century of disorder and misrule, the island, though one of the most fertile spots on the earth, is one of the worst off financially, and is over head and ears in debt. Aside from the large sums owed by its citizens to foreigners, the debt of the Dominican republic itself to British, French, German, Italian, Belgian and other foreign capitalists amounts to about twenty million dollars. That would be a mere bagatelle for this country to pay, but it is a vast sum for Santo Domingo, which for some time has not paid even the interest on its national debt, and from the present outlook is not likely to for a long time to come if ever.

By a special convention with the Belgian bondholders, they are authorized to assume control of the Dominican custom houses if the interest on the bonds they hold is ever defaulted; and as this default has occurred and still continues, the Belgians can at any time take possession of the Dominican custom houses under their treaty rights. But if the Belgians do this, will not Germany, England, and the other creditor powers put in their claims and demand an equitable division of the customs receipts? Judging from the happenings in Venezuela, it must be assumed that they will; and that the United States will acquiesce in the movement, as it did in that against Venezuela.

The cases are parallel, with the exception that the receipts of the Venezuelan custom houses are so large that the creditor powers can be paid in time by the allotment of about one-third of the amounts collected, while the entire revenue of the Santo Domingo customs would not more than pay the interest on the foreign debt. So if the Santo Domingo custom houses are seized, it will be many years before they are or can be released, and as the foreign custom house officials will need foreign protection, foreign war ships and foreign garrisons will necessarily take charge of the Dominican harbors. Would the United States allow this? We think not.

Samana bay, at the easterly end of Hispaniola, is said to be the finest harbor in the West Indies, and one of the finest in the world. It commands the Mona passage, between Hispaniola and Porto Rico—a channel the command of which will be indispensable to this country when the

Panama canal is built; no European power, or concert of powers, could be allowed to control that passage, under any pretext. What can be done in the premises, under the conditions as they exist?

This country can take Santo Domingo, pay its debts, and give its inhabitants the security and freedom, and prosperity, now enjoyed by those of Porto Rico. That the people of the Dominican republic would be pleased to have it so, can hardly be doubted. Away back thirty years ago they wished the annexation of their country to ours, during the Grant administration. President Grant was an earnest advocate of the scheme, and so was Frederick Douglass, but Charles Sumner's opposition defeated it. But we did not own Porto Rico then, nor contemplate building an inter-oceanic canal; neither had "expansion" begun; and the earnest desire of military and naval men to secure Samana bay as a West India naval station was not much regarded by statesmen of the inland states, and was strongly condemned by the peace-at-any-price people. So Santo Domingo was rejected when we might have had it for the taking, and has been going from bad to worse ever since.

We may not take it now; but certainly no European power will be allowed to gain a military and naval foothold there, even on the plea of collecting an honest debt. The Monroe doctrine, as expounded by Roosevelt, covers that ground.

PENCIL POINTS.

Kentucky is in a fair way to lose what little reputation the state ever had.

The Bryan knife is still waiting for every man who has the temerity to try for the democratic nomination.

The Missouri boulders must regard those of New York, Boston and other boulder capitals as mere apprentices.

It would take a more engaging personality than Mr. Cleveland's to induce the people to turn away from Mr. Roosevelt.

Once more we are told that Castro's government is tottering to its fall. It is possible that he is down, but he isn't on his back yet.

Every time the state department addresses a note to a foreign government, some hysterical people look for an immediate declaration of war.

If the Mafia has declared war on British ships, it's about time that the organization was put out of business, once for all. The members of that society need hanging worse than any people that we can think of, just at present.

President Baer believes that it is the inalienable right of the mine operators to raise the price of coal whenever they feel like it.

It is rumored that Mr. Bryan's speeches on silver have enabled him to accumulate a considerable quantity of that metal or its equivalent.

The crown princess of Saxony has been made the heroine of a sensational novel. Her offense, bad as it was, hardly deserved that punishment.

Time was when the strong right arm ruled the world. Nowadays, the owner of the arm is apt to go down with a dull, sickening thud if he gets too bolsterous.

The man who draws the puzzle pictures for the daily papers may not be insane, but all the patrons of his art will be if he continues his terrible work much longer.

Russia has again assured the United States that everything is all right. All any nation has to do is to tell Russia what it wants and a promise will be turned by the next mail.

We are now to have a season of Shakespeare in the Greek language. It will require considerable erudition to determine just how much the translators have improved on Hamlet.

And now they are accusing Longfellow of plagiarism. By and by, they'll be claiming that Miss Laura Jean Libby is not the real author of the immortal novels bearing her name.

If Germany, Russia and France should line up against England, Japan and the United States, we venture

the prediction that the first named combination wouldn't score a single touchdown.

The man who rises to the top by selfishness and cruelty will sooner or later find his level.

THE REPORTER.

How He Is Treated By Those Who Have Yet to Learn His True Character, and How He Is Gradually Gaining Their Esteem.

Victor Smith, paragrapher on the New York Press, recently devoted about half his column "On the Tip of the Tongue" to the subject of the newspaper reporter and the work he is doing. Mr. Smith says:

"One of the sad features of civil and military life is the unpreparedness of men in the presence of the newspaper reporter. Without the reporter there might be papers, but not newspapers. He is a necessary evil. If he be any kind of evil. Those who fight hardest against him and oppose his mission are the very ones who may at some future day need him most, and it is they who work most strenuously to use him for their purposes. It gives me pleasure to say that we of the Fourth Estate are gradually educating the public in the art of receiving newspaper men and treating them with that courtesy and frankness which the exigencies of the hour demand. We are here to stay. We are friends of all good and enemies of all guile.

One of the leading reporters in this city was introduced to a Wall street broker, a man of no considerable consequence, but much puffed up with his success as an eight-and-quarters go-between. The introducer had neglected to mention that he was a reporter, and the conversation was general. Later on the identity of the gentleman was exposed, whereupon the broker threw up his hands exclaiming: 'Good God! A reporter? I'm ruined. Why didn't you say so before you introduced him?' The situation was slightly strained. The reporter said quietly: 'Don't let that worry you. In the first place, I am not here for news, ideas or suggestions. In the second, what you know is not worth publishing. In the third, nobody outside of this office ever heard of you, therefore, what you might say would be of no news paper interest. In the fourth, I carry more Wall street secrets in my memory than you ever dreamed of—secrets of big men and great institutions. You are perfectly safe. Good morning.'

"In less than two months that broker, frightened so badly, sent a friend to the reporter begging him to mention an affair in which he personally was deeply interested. He is one of a numerous class affecting to be holier than reporters until needing a write-up, then groveling. Successful men in public life, almost without exception, rely upon the reporter as a stepping stone to high office. They will take him into their confidence, steer him safely between the devil and the deep sea, help him to earn his salary by loading him up with news and incidentally prosper their own cause. A combination of reporters could ruin any man in this country. Owners of papers, editors-in-chief, managing editors and city editors cannot possibly get in so close touch with the average man as can the reporters, the office representatives, whom they send out to hunt for facts in the market place, the palace, the hotel, the prison, the church the wide, wide world.

"I should like to propose a high school for education of all men on the subject of 'How to Treat a Reporter.' It would end all friction. Let the public first understand that the reporter is bound to have the news at all risks. If he cannot get it at first hand he will take it at second or third or tenth. He is not going back to his editor with a hang-dog look and say he has failed. Never! He will fake first—and take chances of being caught or vindicated. On reputable papers, if caught faking, he soon loses his job. No reporter in his right senses wants to fake. He wants the truth every time. Then why hide it? Why insult him? Why increase his labors a thousandfold? Why keep him out on the still hunt all night when by treating him in a commonsensical manner you could set him right in a second and have early copy for the composing room?

"Many persons look down on reporters as if they were inferior creatures. I do not know any reporters who are angels, and I do know some who are devils with painted wings, but take them all in all they are the best set of fellows in the world, spending liberally, living merrily and ever eager to do a favor and forget it."

Two million Americans suffer the torturing pangs of dyspepsia. No need to. Burdock Blood Bitters cures. At any drug store.

Advertise in The Herald.

MAY HAVE BEEN HERE.

Young Man Presumably Lost In Portland Wharf Fire.

SAID HE HAD RELATIVES IN PORTSMOUTH—NO TRACE OF HIM.

It is thought that Fred Martin, the young man who was presumably lost during the great wharf fire in Portland, on Sunday, April 26, may be living, after all, and may have been in this city since the conflagration. Martin and his friend, Arthur Marsh, were hemmed in by the flames at the end of one of the wharves, but Marsh succeeded in making his way out.

No trace of Martin has been found since that time.

The harbor around the wharf has been dragged in an effort to discover his body, and the police have made every effort to discover some trace of him around the city, but the affair is still as much of a mystery as ever.

Marsh has been doing his utmost to find some trace of his companion, but has so far been unsuccessful.

He thinks that young Martin may have been traveling under an assumed name, as he had previously heard him addressed by acquaintance by another name than that of "Fred." Marsh has heard Martin say that he had relatives in Portsmouth and Manchester, and that he was well known in these two places.

So Marsh is coming to this city soon, to see if he can discover any trace of his missing friend, or find anybody who knew him.

REVENUE CUTTER WOODBURY.

Will Have Other Service When New Boat Is On Her Station.

The appropriation, at the last session of congress, of \$200,000 for the construction of a new revenue cutter for this district means that within three years' time, at the most, the new vessel will be on her station, and the old revenue cutter Woodbury will be assigned to other duties, and probably may never be seen at this port again.

Among the few facts in connection with the old craft with which the public is not familiar is, that when constructed the boat was named the Mahoning, an Indian word, and bore that title for a number of years. Later it was decided to change the names of the revenue cutters and call them after the secretaries of the treasury and the boat was named for Maine's secretary, Levi Woodbury.

The cutter was built in Philadelphia in 1864, during the Civil war, and has an interesting history. Later she was rebuilt at Baltimore and her first station was at Eastport.

Up to about 1883 the Woodbury was a full rigged brig, but after that date she was changed to square rig "forward." Later again she was changed to the regular schooner rig, and she has remained this ever since.

The Woodbury is one of the oldest and best known cutters in the service of the United States, and the number of rescues she has accomplished and the good she has done to shipping would fill a volume.

During the past winter she made a number of daring rescues of shipwrecked sailors, and warned a number of other vessels of dangers which threatened them. At the time of the Portland disaster the Woodbury took a prominent part in searching for the wrecked steamer along the coast.

The Woodbury's regular cruising out has been between Portsmouth and Portland. She has visited this port many times.

BUILDING CONTRACTS.

The total value of contracts awarded on new building and engineering enterprises through New England for the week ending May 6, 1903, as compiled by the F. W. Dodge company, approximates \$2,089,000, as against \$4,034,000 for the corresponding week last year, making a total of \$29,003,000 to date this year as against \$59,714,000 for the corresponding period in 1902 and \$37,727,000 in 1901.

About thirty-four per cent of the contracts awarded for the week is for dwellings, apartments, hotels, etc., while fourteen per cent is for mills, factories and other manufacturing buildings.

The total value of contracts awarded for the month of April approximates \$10,551,000 as against \$35,099,000 for the corresponding month in last year.

Advertise in The Herald.

WANT ADS.

SUCH AS FOR SALE, WANTED, TO LET, LOST, FOUND, ETC.

One Cent a Word. For Each Insertion.

3 LINES ONE WEEK 40 CENTS.

WANTED—OLD FURNITURE of George Washington; also historical pictures; highest prices paid; send name of engraver and publisher on picture. United Publishing House, P. O. Box 751, New York.

TO LET—A furnished room in central part of city; all modern improvements. Apply at Canney's Music Store, 67 Congress St., ap 24, cabot.

The Evening Herald

A live local paper. Enterprising, but not sensational. HOME, not street circulation. Only one edition daily hence:— Every copy a family readers

OLIVER W. HAM.

(Successor to Samuel S. Fletcher)

60 Market Street.

Furniture Dealer

— AND —

Undertaker

NIGHT CALLS at side entrance, No. 2 Hanover street, or at residences, cor. New Vaughan street and Raynes avenue

Telephone 59-2.

WHAT'S WRONG WITH YOUR EYES?

Why? Probably you need glasses. Call and let me examine your eyes, they may be the cause of your headaches. I will give you the best service possible for your money.

C. F. HUSSEY, Eye Specialist, 39 Congress St.

YOUR LAUNDRY WORK

placed at random, is productive of much annoyance, and little satisfaction. Send it to the

Central Steam Laundry,

61 STATE STREET.

It will not be damaged. It will be delivered promptly, and will all be here. Telephone 157-2.

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PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

DR. G. S. LOCKE, JR.,

Physician and Surgeon,

Mechanics' Block

Office Hours—Until 10 a. m.; 2 to 4 and after 8 p. m.

TELEPHONE, No. 474.

JAMES H. DIXON, M. D.

23 PLEASANT STREET.

Office Hours—Until 10 a. m.; 2 to 4 and 7 to 9 p. m.

F. S. TOWLE M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

8 STATE ST., PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Office Hours—Until 9 a. m.; 2 to 4 and 7 to 9 p. m.

A. J. LANCE, M. D.,

78 State Street,

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Office Hours—8 1/2 a. m., 2 1/2 and 7 1/2 to 9 p. m.

TELEPHONE 244-3.

C. D. HINMAN, D. D. S.

— DENTAL ROOMS —

No. 16 Market Square.

—

B. FRANK WEBSTER.

Attorney and Counsellor at Law

7 MARKET SQUARE.

—

S. PETER EMERY,

Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law

NOTARY PUBLIC.

FRANKLIN BLOCK.

—

F. A. ROBBINS.

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FOR SPRING PAINTING

— CALL ON —

Francis H. & Geo. L. Hersey,

Painters and Paper Hangers.

50 1-2 Hanover St., P. O. Box 491.

Samples of Wall Papers always on hand.

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GEORGE E. COX,

Brick Mason & Plasterer.

Whitening and Plain Tinting Done in a First-Class Manner.

Orders left at Rear of 24 Newmarket Ave or W. F. & C. E. Woods' Store, 18 Congress St. will be promptly attended to.

—

W. GAY SMART,

BRICKLAYER, STONE MASON

AND PLASTERER.

SEWER AND DRAIN BUILDER

ALL ORDERS LEFT AT

29 1-2 Vaughan Street, Portsmouth

PROMPTLY ATTENDED

—

MEN AND WOMEN.

Use Big G for unnatural

discharges, indigestion, no

irritations or elevations

of mucus membranes.

Painful, and not effective

good or poisonous.

Sold by F. W. WIGGIN,

agent in plain wrapper

by express, prepaid, 25

cents, or by mail, 30

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LABOR UNION DIRECTORY

—

CENTRAL LABOR UNION.

Pres., James McCarthy;

Rec. Sec., Timothy Connors;

Fin. Sec., F. H. Thompson.

Composed of delegates from all the local unions.

Meets at A. O. H. hall, first and last Thursday of each month.

—

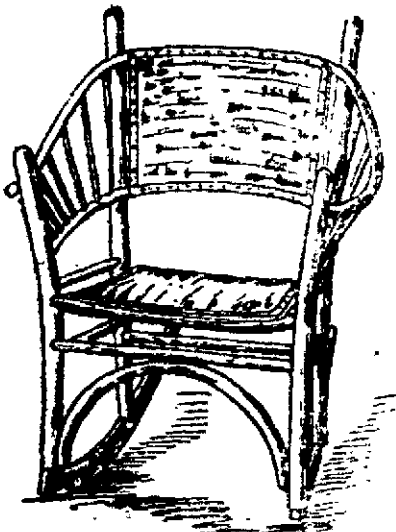
FEDERAL UNION.

Pres., Gordon Preble;

Sec., E. W. Clark.

Meets in A. O. H. hall second and fourth Fridays of each month.

Summer Furniture



Our stock of Summer Furniture is now ready for your inspection. The collection is much larger and more complete than ever before.

We wish to call particular attention to the "Old Hickory" Chairs, "Old Hickory" Rockers, "Old Hickory" Settees and "Old Hickory" Tables for the piazza or summer house. This is the most serviceable and at the same time the attractive Furniture ever made for outdoor use. It is constructed of Natural Old Hickory Wood, put together with hand-forged iron bolts and will stand the hardest kind of usage for years. It embraces the three most important and durable features of Summer Furniture—Comfort, Durability and Low Price.

This season we will show a full assortment of the famous "UNION" Porch Shades in all colors and sizes.

PORTSMOUTH FURNITURE COMPANY,
LARGEST COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS
IN THE STATE, OPP. B. & M. STATION.

W. E. Paul
RANGES

—AND—
PARLOR STOVES
KITCHEN FURNISHING GOODS

Everything to be found in a First-Class Kitchen Furnishing Store, such as Tinware (both grades), Enameled Ware (both grades), Nickel Ware, Wooden Ware, Cutlery, Lamps, Oil Heaters, Carpet Sweepers, Washing Machines, Wringers, Cake Closets, Lunch Boxes, etc.

Many useful articles will be found on the 5c and 10c counters.

Please consider that in this we will be found some of the

Most Useful and Acceptable Holiday Gift

39 to 45 Market Street

H. W. NICKERSON
LICENSED EMBALMER

—AND—
FUNERAL DIRECTOR.

6 Daniel Street, Portsmouth.
Calls by night at residence, 9 Miller Avenue, or 11 Gates Street will receive prompt attention.
Telephone at office and residence.

WE OFFER FOR SALE
Double Tenement Dwelling House,
No. 4 Union St.

For particulars apply to

JOHN SISE & CO.,
3 MARKET SQUARE.

NO CONCESSIONS.

The Master Builders
Refuse To Yield.

WILL MAINTAIN THE POSITION TAKEN WEEKS AGO.

Statement Of March 24 Repeated At
The Meeting Of Monday Evening.

NO PROBABILITY THAT CARPENTERS WILL
YIELD A SINGLE POINT.

The Master Builders' association on Monday evening decided not to accede to the demands of the carpenters, thus removing all probability of the speedy ending of the strike. It had been expected that some effort would be made to effect a compromise, but nothing of the kind was done.

The association met at its headquarters in Freeman's block and the incidents leading up to the carpenter's strike were again fully discussed. Individual expressions of opinion were asked for and every member clearly stated his position in the matter. It was evident that the majority was opposed to any further concessions than had already been made and a vote was taken binding the association to maintain the attitude which it has held since the meeting of March 24.

It was also voted to make a public statement, through the columns of the local press, defining the position assumed by the master builders. This statement, which is published in another column, gives the carpenters an eight hour working day, denies recognition to the union and makes the maximum wage \$2.50 per day, twenty-five cents less than the carpenters ask.

The master builders assert, and the assertion is embodied in their statement, that the concessions already promised are equivalent to a wage increase of thirty-one and one-quarter cents a day.

It will be seen that the contractors, such of them as are members of the association, at least, have simply repeated their announcement made on March 24. The union has several times refused to accept the decision of the master builders and there is no reason to believe that it will do so now.

One member of the Carpenters' union said recently to a reporter for The Herald that many of the men now on strike were working nearly every day, having taken jobs on their own account. He said that the carpenters were prepared for a long fight and that they would not take less than they had demanded.

The master builders appear to be equally unyielding and one of them told The Herald on Monday evening that the association had nothing to say beyond what has already been given out in its public statements.

THE IDLE OBSERVER.

City Treasurer Prime and Tax Collector Parker had a visitor the other day, a visitor that made himself very much at home and behaved as if he were a regular tenant of their office. The two gentlemen were absorbed in their daily duties, when a large English sparrow brushed by Mr. Prime's face, flew directly into the big safe, the door of which was open, and encoined himself comfortably in one of the pigeon holes. The interest which he excited seemed to trouble the bird very little and he did not appear to fear the men in the office or those whom they called in, at all. After a time, he flew out, only to return a little later, and this performance was repeated several times during the day. Perhaps the sparrow was considering the desirability of the safe as a summer home for his family.

The deer must be getting very tame, indeed, when one of them permits itself to be run into by an electric car. The poor little animal which got in the way of the car on the Hampton line Friday night paid dearly for its disregard of man and his inventions and many of its brothers and sisters are likely to share its fate if an open season is ever inaugurated in Rockingham county.

People with items are always welcome in The Herald office.

Sometimes they come on dull days when they are badly needed and frequently their bits of news are more important than they themselves realize. I have received the nucleus of many a good story in this way. Aside from this, the friendly interest evinced warms the heart of the newspaper man and makes him feel that his labors are appreciated, something that, in common with most of his fellow citizens, he is often inclined to doubt. The people with the "little items" are always sure of a cordial greeting in this office.

A friend of mine has called my attention to the fact that in the review of my investigations into the relative popularity of widely read novels in Portsmouth, I neglected to mention "To Have and to Hold" and "The Gentleman from Indiana." I daresay that these omissions were not the only ones and in many cases I have forgotten just what the results of the investigation were. In these two instances, however, it happens that I have not forgotten.

I found that most people had read "To Have and to Hold," but strange as it may seem, there were more people who did not care particularly for the story than there were who were especially fond of it. "The Gentleman from Indiana," on the other hand, had been read by fewer people but the general verdict was a more complimentary one. Mr. Tarkington's "Monsieur Beaucaire" was also generally liked, but "The Two Vanrevels," has not been received with such favor, in Portsmouth, anyway.

Those to whom the attractions of a late nap are too great to permit them to rise with the sun these spring mornings, miss the best hours of the whole day. The earth presents its most delightful aspect even before the sun has shown itself above the horizon. It is broad day, but the fierce light of our glorious luminary is shaded by the shoulder of the earth, behind which it is hidden. The air is cool and bracing and the heavenly vault above shows a deeper blue than it does later in the day. The few belated stars which may be seen look like diamonds set in the roof of the world. As an accompaniment to all this, the bird chorus gives such music as we never hear after the busy life of the city has begun. It is in the morning hours that Nature is kindest to her devotees. What a pity it is that so many of her children neglect her.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Dirty Streets.

To the Editor of The Herald:—Is there any city ordinance to compel untidy people to sweep sidewalks? We, some of us, growl about the street department and as a fact are simply doing only that, just growl. There are hundreds of citizens who throw orange skins, banana skins, papers, anything they choose into the street. I saw a well dressed woman with the look of a cultured lady, throw a torn letter into the street in front of a large store this forenoon. No street department does as much as it might, perhaps, but until we are personally neat in the street as at home we should not complain. Is there any ordinance to save us from the useless shower of handbills? On principle, one at least throws such stuff into the stove as it is just one more article to add to the street litter. We suffer long; we, the great American people, but there are some of us who feel we have reached the limit of endurance. We have a beautiful city, and, alas, a dirty one at present. Let us, as citizens, do our part and then we may see that the authorities do theirs.

M. E. T.

STATEMENT.

The Master Builders' association wishes to notify the public that the situation with the carpenters stands the same as has been stated in the local papers, which is as follows: from May 1st, 1903, a day's work shall be eight hours, the rate of wage to be \$2.50 per day for first class carpenters; union and non-union men to be employed without partiality. This makes a raise of 31 1/4 cents per day.

R. I. SUGDEN, Sec'y.

REPORT IT AT ONCE.

Herald subscribers who fail to receive their paper regularly, either by carrier, or mail, will greatly oblige this office by reporting it here at once, when the trouble will be promptly remedied.

Scratch, scratch, scratch; unable to attend to business during the day or sleep during the night. Itching piles, horrible plague, Doan's Ointment cures. Never fails. At any drug store, 50 cents.

BITS OF GOSSIP.

Chit-Chat That Is In The
May Air.

VARIOUS THINGS OF AN INTERESTING NATURE.

Spring Sidelights On Matters Local
And Otherwise.

MANY MATTERS THAT ARE BOTH TIMELY
AND TRITE TODAY.

Report has it

That the license people have not been sleeping, despite the fact that they have held no public meeting and work of a quiet but effective nature has been done to assist along the cause of license.

That the no-license people have been very active and are determined to carry the city if possible.

That the painters and paper hangers are being rushed with work as never before.

That the forest trees are putting forth the light green foliage of early summer.

That the Sunday schools of the several churches are beginning to plan for their Children's day concert.

That a party from Boston passed through here yesterday en route for home from a fishing excursion on Lake Winnepesaukee with a fine string.

That Gov. Bacheider has given up the affairs of state for a few days and is superintending affairs on his farm at East Andover.

That William Dean Howells, who is shortly to come to Kittery Point and occupy the Turner cottage for the summer with his family, will soon issue a new volume.

That the military companies of the city are anticipating a visit of inspection by Capt. John E. McMahon of the United States artillery, from Fort Ethan Allen, about June 2.

That there is great fishing at Lake Winnepesaukee at present.

That the fine weather of yesterday brought out the wheelmen in large numbers and many took long runs into the country and other places.

That New Hampshire never had an election in May before this one.

That it has been decided that the mess houses at the state camp grounds, authorized by the last legislature, cannot be built before the June encampment.

That two more new electric cars arrived Saturday afternoon for use on the Dover and York Beach road, making three that are now in the Dover freight yard waiting to be transferred to the new road.

That Miss Nutonia, owned by Daniel Mahaney, dropped a nice filly foal by Idolita, 2:05 1/4, at the Abbott farm, Fishkill, N. Y., April 4, and has been bred back to the son of Mendocina, 2:09 1/2, and Edith, by Georges Wilkes, 2:22.

That the ward officers were up and about the city shortly after five o'clock this morning, as the polls opened at six o'clock.

That a well known Daniel street barber has taken to planting and has a small farm mapped out.

That the Masonic fraternity in Manchester had a grand day for their ceremonies.

That veal is now two cents a pound less than it was three months ago, and there is a plentiful supply of the best kind in the market, with the chances of another reduction soon.

That there is a general call for a warm, soaking rainstorm.

That enforcement is the real thing in York county, all right, the grand jury not having been able to find ground for a single liquor indictment.

That now the baseball season is here, there will be the usual high mortality among the remote relatives of office boys.

That the housegirls of Holyoke have formed a union with three hundred women as members.

That the Portsmouth letter carriers were invited to be present in Manchester today, when J. C. Keller of Cleveland, president of the National Association of Letter Carriers, was entertained by the Manchester Association.

That Major Holman F. Day of Au-

burn, the well known journalist and author has accepted a liberal offer from Frank A. Munsey to join the chief staff of the Nation Journal and will have the privilege of accompanying the editor on his travels for that year.

ANTITRADING STAMP LAW.

Its Constitutionality to Be Determined By Portsmouth Case That May Reach Supreme Court.

Judge Charles H. Stone of the court has drawn for support in a case which will probably reach the United States supreme court and determine the constitutionality of the New Hampshire law prohibiting the use of trading stamps.

At the present term of superior court, County Solicitor Kelly, filed an information against Samuel E. Ramseyer, a clerk in a Portsmouth dry goods store, to the effect that on April 16 he sold to one Charles E. Jenness a pocketbook, and in connection with the sale gave to Jenness ten trading stamps.

Caused for the respondent moved that the information be quashed on the ground that the statute under which it was drawn, chapter 66, section 1, laws of 1899, is unconstitutional in that it is in violation of the constitution of New Hampshire and the 11th amendment to the national constitution.

Judge Stone denied the motion and the respondent excepted.

RECORD FOR FIVE YEARS.

Graduates Of Portsmouth High School From 1899 To 1903 Inclusive.

Looking over the graduating class records of the Portsmouth High school for the present year and the preceding four years, it is found that in these five years there will have been one hundred and seventy-two graduates, divided as follows: one hundred and eighteen girls and fifty-four boys.

The following is the record by years:

The class of 1903 numbers thirty-two, twenty-four girls and eight boys. We have already published the list. The class of 1902 numbered forty-two, thirty girls and twelve boys. That of 1901, twenty-six, sixteen girls and ten boys; the class of 1900, thirty-four, twenty-two girls and twelve boys; and that of 1899, thirty-eight, twenty-six girls and twelve boys.

Theatrical Term.



"A joint production."
—New York Times

Comfort
TRADE NAME
MEDICINAL SKIN
Powder
Heals and Comforts the SKIN
A medication different and immeasurably superior to talcum powder and lotions for all
SKIN SORENESS,
Itching, Chafing, Scalding, Sunburn, Nettle Rash, Burns, Pimples, Wounds, After Shaving, Tender Feet, Offensive Body Odors, and Bed Sores.
A Perfectly Ideal Baby Powder.
At drug stores, etc. Large trial package free.
Comfort Powder Co., Hartford, Ct.

For sale at Benjamin Green's, Philbrick's Pharmacy, Preston's Pharmacy.

RIPANS
The simplest remedy for indigestion, constipation, biliousness and the many ailments arising from a disordered stomach, liver or bowels. It is Ripans Tablets. They have a pleasant taste, and their timely aid removes the cause of all ailments. They are a remedy for many of the most common ailments. They go straight to the seat of the trouble, relieve the distress, cleanse and cure the affected parts, and give the system a general toning up. The Five Cent pack is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle is a constant supply for all ailments. All druggists sell it.

ECONOMY MEANS

less labor, more brightness, less wear and tear of clothes, and comfort to the hands. No scalding or rubbing with Soap Perfection. Saves the clothes and doesn't injure the hands, such is

Sunlight

Big Value — Little Price — Only Five Cents.

For \$25.00

For \$25.00 we will make to your measure a SPRING OVERCOAT or SUIT that will make you wonder how we do it. You can select from many styles of clothes from which we make these nobby Spring Garments. Every coat tailored in the finest custom manner in our own workrooms and trimmed with the best grade Mohair Serge body lining and fine Satin Sleeve linings.

ITS TIME NOW TO LAY ASIDE THE HEAVY WINTER OVERCOAT

and be up to date with a Stylish Spring Oversack or Suit. We will give you more value in this \$25.00 made-to-order Overcoat or Suit than any house in the city. If you don't find that these Garments will cost you \$35.00 from the ordinary tailor we will refund your money.

SANFORD, THE TAILOR,
No. 7 Daniel Street, (Up stairs.)

SPRING SUITS!
We are about to make Samples for Spring Suits, made to fit, from \$13.00 up. Come in and let us show you a Business Suit, from \$15.00 to \$20.00.
MATHES, THE TAILOR,
7 VAUGHAN STREET.

NO MATTER

WHAT THE WEATHER IS NOW, YOU WILL SOON WANT A LIGHT SUIT.

It will be to your advantage to order Hot Weather Garments at once and I can make it to your advantage to order them of me.

T. L. HERSEY,
65 CONGRESS ST.

IF YOU WANT
Lawn Mower,
Wheelbarrow, Hoe or Rake,
CALL AT
16 MARKET ST.
PRYOR & MATTHEWS'
HARDWARE AND PAINTS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE
Lake County, Colorado, 4% Bonds,
Denominations \$1000, \$500 and \$100,
W. E. PEIRCE & CO.,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
29 MARKET STREET PORTSMOUTH.

KALIPAT TEA
IS STRONGER AND FINER FLAVORED THAN ANY OTHER.
Sold only in 2 oz., 4 oz, 8 oz. and 16 oz. packets by your retail grocer.
SILAS PEIRCE & CO. LTD.
IMPORTERS, PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

DIRE DISTRESS.
It is Near At Hand to Hundreds of Portsmouth Readers.
Don't neglect an aching back. Backache is the kidney's cry for help. Neglect hurrying to their aid means that urinary troubles follow quickly. Dire disaster, diabetes, Bright's disease.
Profit by a Portsmouth citizen's experience.
Mr. Arlon A. Ballou of 31 Maplewood avenue says: "I had something wrong with my kidneys for eight months and the pain and annoyance kept increasing instead of diminishing. I got so bad that I could not attend to my ordinary occupation and had to knock off. In my back and over my kidneys there was a constant pain and any ordinary movement caused sharp twinges to shoot through my loins. During these attacks when my back was particularly bad, I had urinary weakness that was very embarrassing and inconvenient. I thought Doan's Kidney Pills might help me and I got a box at Philbrick's pharmacy on Congress street. I did not take more than one half of it before I was free from the whole kidney trouble."
Sole Agents for the United States.
Remember the name—Doan's—and take no substitute.



LOW PRICES.

Many people shout Low Prices. The standard is the quality of the goods. We sell low prices and we back up the statement with a good strong reason. We can make the low standard—make it as well as it can be made—sell low prices, because our goods are right and we have made them right. There is no use throwing away money. There is no use perfecting goods. We will be glad to take your time.

HARVEY'S TAILOR
High Street.

STANDARD BRAND.
Newark cement
Landed.

THIS COMPANY'S CEMENT
Has been on the market for the past fifty years. It has been used on the Principal Government and Other Public Works.

and he received the commendation of the most prominent architects and the same generosity. Persons wanting cement should not be misled. Obtain the best.
FOR SALE BY
JOHN H. VODGEFON

7-20-4
10c CIGAR

LITTLE GOLD DUST
Havana filled 5c. cigars are now having the largest sales in their history. Quality counts. For sale by all first class dealers.

E. G. SULLIVAN, Mfr.,
Manchester, N. H.

COAL AND WOOD
C. E. WALKER & CO.,
Commission Merchant
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Coal and Wood
Johns Cor. Sixth and Water Sts.

TODAY'S PROBLEM.

SENSIBLE VIEW OF THE RELATIONS OF EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYEES.

Shorter Workday, Higher Wages and Recognition of Unions Must Be Considered—What Fixes the Rates of Wages.
At the twelfth annual banquet of the board of trade of Worcester, Mass., April 28, ex-Congressman Joseph H. Walker delivered an address on "Some Phases of the Labor Question." Among other things he said:
When the time comes that wage earners cease to demand higher wages and employers will not, and, much more, when they cannot advance wages, progress in civilization has come to an end.
Again, employers must remember that advancing wages and shortening the work day greatly stimulate invention in order to keep the cost of the unit of product down and to still further reduce prices to the larger market.
These forces, seemingly destructive to each other, act and react as centrifugal and centripetal forces. While seemingly destructive the one of the other they are in reality not only desirable theoretically, but absolutely necessary to the safety of society. Where progress ends, retrogression begins.
The combination of several factories into gigantic corporations is only an inevitable step in advancing civilization. It must, in the working of inexorable natural law, be accompanied by like gigantic organizations of wage earners. The harm that would come to the country with the good that comes from gigantic combinations of employers can only be met and neutralized in the combining of the wage earners in equally strong organizations. The increasing and ever enlarging volume of accumulated wealth is necessary to a larger distribution of wealth among wage earners and to the shortening of the workday, the increase of wages and the lowering of prices to the masses. Through the proper distribution of this wealth, in the use of it by the masses of the people, we see the present incalculably increased sum of human happiness, as compared with the past.
The recognizing of organizations of wage earners is inevitable. To refuse them recognition is to attempt to turn back the hands on the dial of time. It is as futile as it is wise to attempt to relegate the wage earners of today to the conditions of the wage earners of the past.
The methods of increasing wealth have changed and the methods of controlling it have changed. The part of the employees in their betterment. The mismanagement of the organizations of wage earners or of individuals, as of organizations of employers, have no more justification or excuse, but they have the same as have the wrongdoings of other organizations that have always accompanied advancing civilization.
But to refuse to recognize a labor organization by an individual and by corporations because of its faults always and everywhere puts them in the wrong and leaves them defenseless before the public.
The resistance of large bodies of wage earners outside of labor organizations to being compelled to become members of them is normal and honorable, and they should be defended at any cost; but members of labor organizations only do so as all of us do in trying to induce them to become members by honorable means. They are only doing as their employers are doing in the organizations of the employers.
Furthermore, rates of wages must be agreed upon for groups of wage earners. It is impossible for civilization to advance on any other basis. We must admit this has been the general practice for a third of a century. Wages, as well as longer or shorter workdays, are always made for groups of workers—not the individual—and necessarily so. It is impracticable for individual employers to agree with individual wage earners as to daily wages. Do not fail to observe that wages are not primarily based upon the basis of the amount of strength and skill that is required in producing the results of the day's labor by the law of demand and supply. Wages and the length of the workday are fixed upon the basis of the requirements of the social position of the wage earners. That is to say, the rate of wages is fixed in Christian communities by the amount of money required by the wage earner in each class by the consensus of opinion of all the people in his community as to the style of living he must maintain to keep his self respect in that community. This is largely made up of the opinions of other classes of men his daily work brings him in contact with. A determination to maintain the style of living of his class for himself, his wife and his children is what spurs each wage earner to fight to secure the wages necessary to buy the things the social position of his family makes necessary to it.
These conditions, as all of us must see upon reflection, are fundamental to progress. Wages are fixed upon the essential standard of the individuals in the various groups of wage earners and not upon the efficiency of the group in projecting or executing work—the making of things. Wages are not fixed for any group of men simply as workers, as of mules and horses. As the principles of living taught by Christ are more and more needed, the wages of all workers have more and more approached a common level by raising the level of the lower wage groups, the nature struggles to equalize the

lots of men in bringing the enjoyment of all things within the reach of all men

If we make a list of a dozen classes of workers, the truth of this statement becomes apparent—for instance, the rate of wages of cotton factory workers, woolen factory workers, unskilled laborers, carpenters, machinists, printers, clerks, bookkeepers, teachers, clergymen, judges and so on.
This, again, is shown by the fact that wages in the same occupations are always higher in cities, where the cost of living is more, than in the country districts and higher in the larger cities than in the smaller.
To refuse to treat with the labor organizations, or to even acknowledge their existence, by employers, or by the organizations of employers, can in no case result in any permanent good in the present rapid march of civilization. It only makes discord in the army of God, and what is seemingly a success for a season can only result finally in the humiliation of the employers, as witness John Mitchell and President Baer.
Men will fight longer and sacrifice more for sentiment—what to them is a principle—than for substance.
I can say, after considerable experience as an employer, without strikes or their like for many years and with the number of strikes and threatened strikes in other years, having a fairly good "third sight," that strikes are in almost all cases avoidable, and in nine cases in ten it is in the power of the employer, rather than in that of the leaders of labor organizations, to avoid them and keep the rate of wages satisfactory and be on the most friendly relations with his employees.
We, as members of this board of trade, in memory of the great, liberal minded men who preceded us, in the interest of this city of our love, in the interest and for the security of the noble men in the great body of employers and, above all, in the interest of the most intelligent, honorable and skilled body of wage earners on the face of the earth, should make an exhaustive study of and assume some responsibility in solving these latter day labor problems.
Child Labor in the South.
The employment of children in mills and mines is bad enough at any age, but when there is no restriction it often results in cruelty. Instances of this fact were given in a speech delivered recently by Lieutenant Governor Guild of Massachusetts before the New England Cotton Manufacturers' association. He told of the employment in southern mills of children of ten years of age, and even younger, at both night and day work.
There is no law on the subject in nearly all of the south; hence very young children are employed long hours on both night and day work. It is difficult to believe that such little children can keep awake at nights to serve in cotton mills; but, bled out by their parents and watched by "bosses," they serve these long hours for very small pay.
As Lieutenant Governor Guild remarked, there is no need of anything of the kind. There is only one northern state that permits the employment of such young children, and that state is Vermont. But it has a law which restricts the employment of children to those over ten years, while in southern mills they are employed when under ten years of age. Massachusetts restricts the age to fourteen and the hours of employment to fifty-eight per week, Connecticut to fourteen years and sixty hours' employment and Rhode Island to twelve years and fifty-eight hours. Other states not engaged to any great extent in cotton manufacturing also limit the hours for children. But there is no law in the south restricting child labor excepting the one in South Carolina, which went into effect May 1. That forbids the employment of children under ten years.
The south has abundant cheap labor without employing little children in the mills. It should not use those little innocents for any purpose and certainly not to compete with New England in producing cotton cloths. It can prosper without them and should put a stop to this unnatural cruelty.—Philadelphia Press.
The Coachmen's Union.
Coachmen in private families, who formed a union in Chicago about two months ago, have been chartered by the Teamsters' National Union of America and its delegates seated in the teamsters' joint council. The union has a membership of about 200 and is still growing. No attempts will be made, according to the statement of Business Agent Johnson, for a uniform wage scale, but instead efforts will be directed toward bettering the condition of the members, furnishing employers with good, reliable men and elevating the calling in general.
A Strike of Judges.
The Japanese judges are so miserably underpaid—a Japanese judge is a lucky man if he touches his pound a week—that they went on strike some time ago for higher wages. They presented at the same time a petition to the house of representatives, but the members were too much occupied with the question of retrenchment to grant their request, with the result that they are now gradually dropping out of the judiciary to take up any sort of old job that pays them better.—Hongkong Press.
Will Organize Chinese and Japs.
The Western Federation of Miners is contemplating the organization of the hosts of Chinese and Japanese employed in the mines and smelters of the northwest and British Columbia. These foreigners have frequently shown themselves to be in sympathy with unionism.

DANGER OF CLASSES

GROWING DISLIKE FOR THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

Manifestations of an Un-American Spirit—The Aristocracy of Wealth That Expects the Worker to "Know His Place."
In a call made by me yesterday the mother of certain children said: "It's too bad, this mixing up of classes now going on here in the Brookline school. I've decided to take my daughter out and send her to the private school."
Only the other week another lady said to me in speaking of a newly married couple: "She's already having her domestic troubles. Why, do you know her seamstress has left her because she was made to eat down stairs with the other servants."
Evidently, then, these two women believe in classes and in maintaining them, whatever you and I, Mr. Editor, believe to the contrary. No one who goes to any of our fashionable summer resorts, such as Newport, Lenox or Manchester, can have any doubt that many others share in this same belief. I have heard it said more than once that it was necessary to bring from England butlers and upper servants "because they know their place." Not all Americans, we may presume, "know their place" or wish to be thought of as of a different class.
One noticeable difference between such new states as Colorado, California and Oregon on the one hand and such older states as Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania on the other hand is in the fact that in these newer states society has not yet hardened. Wealth does not mean social difference. The Declaration of Independence is still believed in, and there is something like a real equality. I presume it is inevitable as the United States grows and becomes more complex for people to separate and divide into classes, but it is most unfortunate that this separation is so largely along the lines of mere accumulation or non-accumulation of dollars and cents.
In Europe, where differences are acknowledged, the upper classes, with their privileges, have responsibilities. In America our so called "upper classes" wish the privileges implied by that term, but are not willing to accept the responsibilities.
I am sorry to notice here in New England the growth of an un-American spirit. There are some men and women among us who cannot treat others as their equals. They either look up or down at their neighbors. They do not like the Declaration of Independence. It is subversive, they tell us, of "vested rights." They have a sneaking regret that Thomas Jefferson did not die while teething. They are much interested in the question, "Who is the first lady in the land?" There is no first lady in the land. Let that statement be axiomatic.
Most of us are optimistic. We say, "Only three generations from shirt sleeves to shirt sleeves." I am not so sure of that. Certain wealthy families are in the fifth and sixth generation, and I see no signs of the younger generation returning to the ranks of the workers.
Divisions into caste and class may not be so unfortunate as the American patriot imagines if all persons, whether the so called upper or lower classes, are actuated by high and disinterested motives. Ah, there's the danger! As we divide and separate we lose interest in the neighbor who is not of our set and then soon lose sympathy. This alienation of interest and sympathy leads on to misunderstanding and enmity, leads on finally to riots and revolution.
Those Americans who really believe in the basic principles of our government should do all that lies in their power to lessen this tendency toward caste and clique. Social differences need not harden. Much can be done by the newspaper and the church.—Rev. Thomas Van Ness in Boston Globe.
Not Too Old to Work.
In an address before the Association of Officials of Bureaus of Labor Statistics' meeting in Washington recently John J. Bealin, superintendent of the free employment bureau of New York, said: The problem of how to place willing workers who have advanced in years remains to a great extent unsolved. Employers, as a rule, will not employ any but young people. The stooped shoulder or gray head discounts very materially a person's chance to find employment. It is by no means an easy matter to solve this problem. So far as we are concerned we make every effort to have the aged people employed. Many of them, we are satisfied, are competent, and if perhaps a little slow in the manner in which they perform their work in the long run they will accomplish as much as younger people.
Active English Miners.
The executive of the Yorkshire Miners' association at their meeting at Barnsley, England, in April appointed four delegates to represent them at the annual international miners' conference, to be held in Brussels in June, and also six delegates to "lobby" members of parliament in favor of the miners' bill and the trades dispute bill before the house of commons this month.
The Cigar Makers.
According to the annual report of President George W. Perkins of the Cigar Makers' International union, the receipts of his organization during the past year were \$781,933.90, while the expenditures amounted to \$741,240.94, leaving a balance of \$30,693.96 in the treasury. The bulk of the expenditures was used in conducting strikes in Montreal and New Orleans and in paying death benefits.
Legal Department For Labor.
Clarence S. Darrow suggests in the interest of labor the formation of some kind of a central law department, a department which will be able to cope with any law department in the country and successfully fight the growing injunctions and the damage cases. Mr. Darrow's idea goes further than this, for he believes that with this law department should be associated some kind of a central representative trade union bureau to keep strict account of every vacancy made upon the federal bench, of every application for injunction, of every movement made in the courts on the part of the corporations, of whenever any judge is to be elected in any state of the Union and whenever any judge is to be appointed in any district in the United States.
Old Men and the Unions.
Employers of skilled labor in all its branches are inclined to take the view that the problem of what to do with the aged employees is up to the unions. They say that some remedy should be suggested and acted upon at once. That there are many men who are still able to do first class work, but who on account of age or for other reasons are not able to perform the amount of labor that is expected from the ordinary workman and who are in consequence driven to seek odd jobs and other branches of employment that are not so remunerative, is a recognized fact among those who employ large bodies of workmen.—Chicago News.
Wage Advances in New York.
On May 1, 4,700 members of the United Housecarpenters and Bridgemen's union in New York city received an advance from \$4 to \$4.50 a day.
Six thousand marble workers also gained advances in wages.
The marble cutters gained an advance from \$4.50 to \$5 a day; polishers, \$3.50 to \$4; helpers, \$2.65 to \$3.
Three thousand building material drivers gained the following new wage schedule: Per day, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$2.75 and \$3, and a ten hour workday.

THE BLOODY HAND.

A Labor Incident of Japan Told by a Native Socialist Writer.
S. J. Katayama, editor of the Socialist, Tokyo, Japan, relates this thrilling incident:
A bloody human hand cruelly cut off was received by Baron Shibusawa through the express. The old baron, being struck down by this extraordinary present, sent for police at once to look after this outrageous disrespect to the august baron.
Was it a joke? If it was a joke, then it must be an awful joke! But why was such a deed? What was the cause of this? Whose hand was it?
There is a shipbuilding factory right across the river Sumida not very far from the palace of the old baron. The same is owned by the baron, of course, and earns many hard dollars through the year by the work of 500 or 500 toilers. With the very rich booty of the exploitation in this factory the baron has just completed his famous trip round the world and must have made himself a good impression on the European money kings and common magnates!
Now, it happened that on the 15th ult. a blacksmith's right hand was crushed by a steam hammer weighing a ton and a half. The handle of the hammer was directed by an old man aged sixty-two! A young man of twenty-five is now lying in a hospital. A sad fate of irony fell on this young blacksmith, and his right hand was cut off! Workmen of the factory contributed a sum of 150 yen or thereabout to this ill fated man. But the factory gave him not a copper. There was no provision for accidents that occurred during one's employment by the company.
This hand was sent to the baron to arouse the right feeling on the part of the baron toward his employees whose blood he has been sucking so many years. We hear from a reliable source that the old baron was somewhat moved by this hand and considering to do something for his employee. We hope he will. He is said to be director of over fifty companies and those employ many thousands of workers and are suffering from cruel oppressions and hardship without any protection at all. There are 4,000 or 5,000 spinning girls in the city under the baron's supervision. These girls are suffering tuberculosis on account of bad ventilation and improper food with excessively hard work.
If there was in each factory a spirited worker like that one the old baron might receive a flesh hand or head almost every day!
The baron ought to look into the matter.
The Cause of Humanity.
Laws are not made for the great corporations. What a gain for the entire world if all dehumanized men should get out! We have means enough; we can do without capitalists; who come among us and live on the blood of human beings. The cause of labor if rightly understood is the cause of humanity. What labor desires first of all is not charity, but justice.
We Americans are using up too rapidly the resources of nature, and we are using up too rapidly human lives. One of the greatest fallacies of the age is that money is equivalent to human lives. The spirit of commercialism is sinking deeper and deeper into us. Whatever a man sets his heart on must increase or it ceases to satisfy him. What we need in America is a realization of spiritual ideas and the realization that the best things in life are not procured by money.—Bishop Spalding.
His Interest.
Gertrude—You say you've only been there two weeks and have an interest in the business?
Vansant—Yes; I was two hours late this morning, and the boss told me I'd better take some interest in the business in the future.—Magazine of Humor.
The Best Only.
Slide Show Manager (to his partner)—We'll have to fire the glass eater. He's gettin' too darn tony.
His Partner—How's dat?
Manager—Well, he won't eat nuthin' but cut glass now.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.
Proof.
Mother—Why, my child, that little hurt couldn't possibly make your knee so stiff as that.
Little Lizzie—Yes, it did too. Just you try to bend it and see if I don't scream.—Baltimore American.
A Necessary Precaution.
Nurse—Why, Johnnie, what a face! And your ma's expecting company.
Johnnie—That's why I done it—to keep all them old guys from kissin' me!

A KISS IN THE RAIN.

One stormy night I chanced to meet
A lassie in the town;
Her locks were like the ripened wheat,
Her laughing eyes were brown.
I watched her as she tripped along,
Till madness filled my brain,
And then—and then—I knew 'twas wrong—
I kissed her in the rain.
With raindrops shining on her cheek,
Like dewdrops on a rose,
The little lassie strove to speak,
My boldness to oppose.
She grove in vain, and, quivering,
Her finger stole in mine,
And then the birds began to sing,
The sun began to shine.
Oh, let the clouds grow dark above!
My heart is light below!
'Tis always summer when we love,
However winds may blow,
And I'm as proud as any prince;
All honors I disdain;
She says I am her rain-bean since
I kissed her in the rain.—Chicago Post.
A Question.
Husband—Have you much shopping to do today?
Wife—I don't know. How much money have you got?
Man and Wife.
Buxton came of an old family himself, but when another man came to take Mrs. Buxton to the theater he was irritated.
The woman read his thoughts at a glance.
"Edward," she expostulated painedly, "if I go everywhere with you people will say that we are in love."
Buxton bit his lips. She was right, as usual, and he the same blundering fool he had always been.—Life.
His Guess.
"How," she fondly asked, "did you ever guess before you proposed to me that I loved you?"
"Well," he replied, "I wasn't exactly sure that it was love, but I thought I'd ask you and if that wasn't it advise you to go away somewhere and see if a change of climate wouldn't help to build you up again."—Chicago Record-Herald.
A Philosopher.
"What is you gwine?" asked one little colored boy.
"I'ze gwine fishin'," answered the other.
"But you isn't got no line, nor hook, nor bait."
"No. I never catches no fish nohow when I goes fishin'. So what's de use o' botherin'?"—Washington Star.
All in the Family.
"All you people of this congregation," said the self-willed minister, "are entirely too stubborn. You're regular mules."
"Ah, yes," replied the mild member.
"Now I understand why you always address us as 'Dear brethren.'"—Philadelphia Press.
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NOTICE.

To the Depositors of the Piscataqua Savings Bank, of
Portsmouth, N. H.

THE LAW OF THIS STATE PROVIDES THAT, "IT SHALL BE THE DUTY OF EVERY DEPOSITOR IN ANY SAVINGS BANK, AND OF EVERY SHAREHOLDER OF ANY BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION TO PRESENT HIS BOOK FOR VERIFICATION WITH THE BOOKS OF THE BANK OR ASSOCIATION, WHEN NOTIFIED SO TO DO, AT THE TIMES FIXED BY THE BANK COMMISSIONERS."

THE BANK COMMISSIONERS HAVE SELECTED THE MONTH OF MAY IN THIS YEAR AS THE TIME FOR SUCH VERIFICATION. I HAVE BEEN APPOINTED TO EXAMINE THE DEPOSITORS' BOOKS AND COMPARE THEM WITH THE BOOKS OF THE BANK, WITH THE OBJECT OF CORRECTING ANY ERRORS THAT MAY EXIST, AND FOR THAT PURPOSE I SHALL BE AT THE PISCATAQUA SAVINGS BANK FROM 9 TO 1 AND 3 TO 4 EACH DAY THE BANK IS OPEN DURING THE MONTH OF MAY.

YOU ARE REQUESTED TO PRESENT YOUR DEPOSIT BOOK, OR TO FORWARD THE SAME BY MAIL OR OTHERWISE, TO ME AT THE BANK AT AS EARLY A DAY IN MAY AS CONVENIENT. THE BOOK WILL BE IMMEDIATELY RETURNED TO YOU AFTER COMPARISON WITH YOUR ACCOUNT AS KEPT BY THE BANK.

RALPH W. JUNKINS, Examiner.

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YOU ARE REQUESTED TO PRESENT YOUR DEPOSIT BOOK, OR TO FORWARD THE SAME BY MAIL OR OTHERWISE, TO THE BANK AT AS EARLY A DAY IN MAY AS CONVENIENT, IF POSSIBLE DURING THE FIRST TWO WEEKS, AND SO AVOID HAVING A PERSONAL REQUEST SENT TO YOU. THE BOOK WILL BE IMMEDIATELY RETURNED TO YOU AFTER COMPARISON WITH YOUR ACCOUNT AS KEPT BY THE BANK.

WENDELL L. PETERSON.

NOTICE.

To the Depositors of the Portsmouth Trust & Guarantee
Company, of Portsmouth, N. H.

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SAMUEL R. GARDNER.

AS HEAD OF THE FAMILY

By EPES W. SARGENT

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The sun shining down upon the bare stubble gilded the rustling leaves of corn and the ripening pumpkins.

Tommy lay in the shadow of a shock. He was tired of playing Indian by himself. As he gazed at the blue of the distant hills the conviction grew upon him that he was too old for such childish pastimes. It was time for him to take his place as the man of the house. The whole farm was going to rack and ruin under the allied mismanagement of hired help and womanfolk.

Tommy had not much opinion of the latter. There was his sister Martha—why did she not straighten out matters by marrying Abner Jones? Had they not kept steady company for two years before the quarrel of the spring? Had not Abner the next farm, a tidy one with an orchard full of apples? Tommy smirked his lips as he remembered the apples. Had he not the smartest horse and buggy in the township? He had given Tommy many a ride in the days before the quarrel. And should all these good things be wasted for the sake of a girl's contrariness? Tommy gave a disgusted grunt. What ailed girls anyway that made them so full of whims? Catch him ever falling in love with one of the pesky creatures! Abner, however, had a bad case. He had tried to make up—Tommy had seen him. It was Martha who refused. Tommy must certainly interfere as head of the family. But how?

Here he shifted his position against the shock. Something was knocking into his back. He drew it from behind him. It was an ear of corn, and as the leaves fell away from one end Tommy saw that it was red. He stared at it a moment resentfully, but suddenly his face cleared. With one of his favorite Indian warwhoops he began dancing around the shock. An idea had come to him. Just what he



THE FIRST RED EAR.

did for the next hour only the sun and some inquisitive crows know, and they have never told.

Abner Jones was mending harness in the shade of the great barn door. A shadow crossed the patch of sunlight just beyond him. He looked up and saw Tommy.

"Morning, Tommy," he said cordially. "Glad to see you."

Tommy sat down on a nearby bench, but after a few polite inquiries the conversation languished. Abner looked at him curiously. Such silence was not like Tommy. He evidently had something on his mind.

Tommy had, but it took some minutes of screwing around on his seat before he opened up the subject.

"I s'pose you know that we're going to have a corn husking up at our place tomorrow night?" he asked at length.

Abner nodded. Of course he knew it. He had been thinking about it all morning, thinking of last year when

Martha—

Tommy's voice broke in upon his musing. "I s'pose you're going to be there?"

A flush burned through all the tan of Abner's cheek. "No, I'm not coming. I haven't been invited," he said bitterly.

Tommy stood up and laid a persuasive hand upon his knee. "That's just what I come over about," he said earnestly. "I come to invite you as head of the family."

Abner stared at him in astonishment. But Tommy was now started, and he launched forth into glowing eulogy of his plan. Abner lent at first an incredulous and then a willing ear. In the end Tommy conquered his doubts.

They say that the bravest deeds go unheralded. Certain it is that it took the truest heroism for a boy like Tommy to say to Martha the next evening, "Oh, I saw Abner Jones yesterday and invited him to come tonight, and he's coming!"

Martha neither cried nor fainted, though her cheeks, to Tommy's excited gaze, grew undoubtedly paler. Her voice may have trembled a little as she said quietly, "Very well, Tommy."

In the dim light of the barn that evening Martha's cheeks were the pinkest. Her eyes shone like stars.

Her "Good evening, Mr. Jones," had been as cool as politeness admitted, but her whitish sash seemed somehow abashed. He teased the girl and joked with the men and helped Tommy to bring in the great heaps of corn.

Tommy had an air of grave importance as he distributed the corn. He kept an anxious glance on Martha and when she finally seated herself on one corner hastened to put an armful down by her side. "That's Abner's place," he said to Tom Perkins when he tried to seize the pile. His tone was so decided that Tom looked elsewhere for a partner.

Martha was silent when Abner took his place beside her. Suddenly the young man gave a cry—"The first red ear!" He turned and kissed Martha. She allowed it, passively, it is true, but she allowed it. Abner's heart was singing for joy.

Another moment and he uncovered another red ear. Again he kissed Martha. Again she suffered it. Abner grew bold. Others were finding the coveted ears and distributing their favors, but it was he who seemed to be the lucky one. Again and again he was entitled to claim the forfeit of a kiss. He always turned to Martha. The girl's cheeks flamed. Tears were shining in her blue eyes. "Don't, Abner," she whispered beseechingly as he bent toward her.

"Why not, Martha?"

The girl dropped her eyes. "You are making everybody talk," she said deprecatingly.

"Who cares?" he said recklessly. "I don't, if you don't. And, Martha, you know how you can stop their talking."

He seized her hand. "We've made up, dear; haven't we?" he asked.

Martha raised her eyes to his, and in their violet depths he read her answer.

"They were saying 'Good night' on the porch after all the rest had gone. 'But, Abner,' she asked wonderingly, 'all of your ears were red. How did you manage it?'"

Abner laughed. He could afford to laugh now, with Martha's hand held fast as surety that they had made up forevermore. "Oh, you must ask Tommy," he said easily. "He managed it in his capacity as head of the family."

"But I won't be head of the family any more," said a small voice. "You're head now, Abner, I'm awful glad. It was hard work." And Tommy rolled out of the hammock and slid off to the bed and the rest he had earned so faithfully.

A Horse's Expression of Grief.

A horse not only sheds tears under the emotion of grief, but in moments of sudden or intolerable anguish utters a most melancholy cry. In one of Cooper's novels dramatic use is made of the scream of a wounded horse, and Lord Erskine in a speech made in the house of lords upon the bill for enforcing humanity toward animals noticed this remarkable fact. An eye-witness related the following:

On the advance to the heights of Alma a battery of artillery became exposed to the fire of a concealed Russian battery, and in the course of a few minutes it was nearly destroyed, men and horses killed and wounded, guns dismounted and limbers broken. On passing this wreck shortly afterward I observed a single horse still attached and unhurt. By its side on the ground lay its late master, quite dead. The poor brute had turned round as far as possible toward him, with its head to the ground, smelling the body, and there were copious tears flowing from its eyes. It looked so like a human being in dire distress that I could not forget the sad expression for several days. —London Tit-Bits.

Simplified Oratorios.

The new minister of the First church in Banbury was consulting the organist as to the music to be sung on his first Sunday.

"And besides the hymn tunes," said the organist, whose daily occupation was that of plumber and tinsmith for the village, "we always have two selections from the choir, from real classical music, generally from one of Handel's or Haydn's oratorios."

"Why, that is good news," said the minister, who was no mean musician and had a cultivated taste and ear. "But don't you find the music rather difficult for untrained singers?"

"Well, they aren't untrained, for I train 'em," said the organist, with some resentment. "And, besides that, where the music's difficult I alter it for 'em. I strike out all the cadenzas and trills and things of that kind, and where the tune runs too low or too high I either set it up or down an octave, or if I can't do that I just have 'em quit singing, and I put on the vox humana stop and play the tune till it gets into their range again. It's easy enough when you know how to do."

The City of Rye.

Sitting in stolid complacency on its historic hill, the ancient town of Rye, filled with grim memories of many dourer struggles, looks down with untroubled mien on the wordy battle now being waged in the division to which it gives its name. The slow going citizens reflect the staidness of their hoary monuments, and the nearest ripple of unwonted excitement disturbs the surface of life's daily current there. To one newly come from the modern haunts of men there is something soothing in the silence of the narrow streets, the quaintness of the old world names and the dignity of the venerable remnants of its vanished greatness. The sea that once washed the foot of its unyielding rocks has long since given up the vain effort to break into its fastnesses, and miles of dark marshland now lie between it and the shore; but Rye remains, tenacious of its faded glories, a city set upon a hill which cannot be hid. —London Mail.

SPEED OF SHIPS.

The Way Sailors Ascertain How Many Knots They Are Going.

"How do you ascertain the speed of a ship?" is a question frequently addressed to nautical men, and an explanation will therefore probably be of interest to many readers. There are several methods, says Army and Navy Illustrated, the commonest and most ancient being by the use of the log. This instrument consists of three parts, the logship, the line and the marks. The logship is a piece of wood about half an inch thick and shaped like a quadrant, with a piece of lead let in round the circular edge to make it float perpendicularly in the water. It is hung by lines at each angle, the three lines being joined together about two feet from the logship. Two of the lines are securely fixed to the ship, and the other has a bone peg at the end, which, being pushed into a hole in the ship, temporarily fastens it there.

From the point of juncture of the three lines a sufficient length is measured, generally about 100 feet, to take the logship well clear of the ship's wash. This is called the "stray line" and is marked with a piece of bunting. From the bunting is measured 47 feet 3 inches and the line marked here with a piece of leather. Then another 47 feet 3 inches is measured off and marked with two knots, then another space the same length and marked with three knots. Half way between each batch of knots one single knot is made. The log line is then ready for use.

The space between the knots is found from the simple little rule of three sum—as 3,600 seconds (number of seconds in an hour) is to twenty-eight seconds (length of strand), so are 6,080 feet (number of feet in a nautical mile) to the length of line required, which works out to 47 feet 3 inches.

To use the log four persons are required—two men to hold the reel on which the line is wound, the quartermaster to hold the glass and the midshipman of the watch to heave the log. The last named puts the peg firmly in the logship and then gathers three or four coils of line in his hand, sufficient to admit of the logship being thrown well clear of the ship. He asks, "Clear glass, quartermaster?" "Clear glass, sir," comes the reply, and overboard goes the logship and line, the reel rapidly revolving. Presently the midshipman feels the piece of bunting passing through his hand, and he gives the order, "Turn." The quartermaster turns the glass and watches the sand, while one "reeper" holds well over his head, so as to give the line fair play. When the sand has run out, "Stop!" cries the quartermaster. The midshipman grasps the line, assisted by the other "reeper," and looks for the nearest knot, finding a single one close to his hand. Then the line is hauled in, and four knots appear, which signify that the ship is going four and one-half knots through the water. The jerk of the line drags the peg from the logship, which now floats on its flat side and is easily hauled in. When a ship is going over four knots, a fourteen second glass is used, the speed being double that shown by the knots on the line.—Home Journal and News.

A Hearty Enter.

There is a story in the French army of a captain who made a wager one day that a drummer of his company could eat a whole calf. The drummer, proud of his distinction, promised to do honor to the captain's compliment. Accordingly, a calf was prepared in various appetizing ways and was being promptly disposed of by the drummer. When he had finally consumed about three-quarters of the repast, he paused for another draft of wine and, placing his knife and fork on his plate, said to his superior officer, "You had better have the calf brought on, had you not, for all these little lickshaws will end in taking up room."

Neighborly Neglect.

"Every one knows the dislike of the country person to interfere with his neighbors," says the London Globe. "A good instance occurred in the midlands. Farmer Jarvis, driving to market, saw through the open door of a barn the body of a neighbor suspended from a beam and drove on, revolving the tragedy. When he reached the market town, he imparted the news with deliberate emphasis. 'Good heavens!' exclaimed the other. 'And did you cut him down?' 'No,' said the farmer, more slowly still; 'he wasn't dead yet.'"

Highway Fruit Trees.

It will not do in this country to plant fruit trees along the public highways, as is done with great success in many European countries. The great state farm of Hungary distributes 15,000 choice fruit trees without cost to townships and communities which will plant and care for them until bearing age. The characteristic American boy would never permit a fruit of any sort that can be eaten to reach the age of maturity unless a full grown bulldog was kept chained to each tree.—Farm and Ranch.

Varied Knowledge.

Mamma asked Nellie what she had learned in Sunday school, and she replied:

"That I must sell three tickets for the concert next week, give 20 cents for the superintendent's present and that Noah built the ark."—Little Chronicle.

A Universal Desire.

Of course the ant has admirable qualities, but I might wish that her industry displayed itself in some other fellow's pantry.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

He who has nothing to do may try to rig a ship or take a wife." is a Portuguese way of expressing comparison.

Out of the Mouths of Babies

"Oh, mamma," exclaimed three-year-old Marge the first time she saw him falling, "come look. It's wainin' pills!"

"Mamma," queried four-year-old Edna, who was learning to sew, "does it make any difference which side of the needle I poke the string in from?"

Mamma—How careless you are! Did I teach you to throw your clothes around on the floor in that manner?

Elsie (aged five)—No, mamma; I just learned it all by myself.

Grocer—Well, little girl, what can I do for you?

Little Girl—Please sir, mamma wants to know how much you charge for a dollar's worth of sugar.

"Beesie," said the teacher to a small pupil, "can you tell me what memory is?"

After a moment's reflection the little one replied, "Memory is the thing people use to forget things with."

"Mamma," queried small Bobby, "may I have another piece of pie?"

"But you have some on your plate yet," replied his mother.

"That ain't pie," answered Bobby scornfully; "that's 'crust'!"—Chicago News.

Justifiable Excuse.

"I must have been born under an unlucky star," said the angry wife, whose request for a new bonnet had just been vetoed. "I could have married either Jones or Brown before I met you, and today they are both millionaires, while you have nothing."

"Yes, my dear," replied the patient other half of the sketch, "but you should remember that Jones and Brown are still in the bachelor class while I have had you to support all these years."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Sufficient Reason.

"You ought to have your ears boxed!" exclaimed the girl with the changeable hair as the bold, bad young man helped himself to a kiss.

"Well, why don't you box them?" he asked.

"I would," replied the fair one, "if I knew where to obtain a box large enough!"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Best Course.



Bobbs—I fell in love with Miss Fregal at first sight! What would you advise me to do?

Bobbs—Take another look.

He Is Everywhere.

Mrs. Stubb—I declare, John, there is one man who must be the worst in the country.

Mr. Stubb—What is his name, Maria?

Mrs. Stubb—Why, John Doe, I have seen where he was thud as often as ten times in one day.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

In Doubt.

"He seems to be a very good hus husband," said the thoughtful young woman.

"Yes," said Miss Cayenne, "but it's always difficult to determine whether a man is a good husband or whether his wife is too much of a lady to talk about him."—Washington Star.

Modern Music.

"Let me write the songs of a nation and I care not who makes its laws," said the musical young man.

"Oh, I don't know," replied the practical young woman. "I guess there are about as many rag time laws as there are rag time songs."—Comfort.

No Good Will There.

"Did Johnson's purchase include also the good will of the business?"

"There wasn't any good will to it. It was a coal dealer that Johnson bought out."—Magazine of Humor.

Discouraging.

Lady (after singing a few rusty notes)—Don't you think my voice should be brought out?

Manager—No; pushed back.—Columbus Dispatch.

Couldn't Tell Him Much.

Wigg—I can always tell a college graduate.

Wagg—Huh! I bet you can't tell him much.—Philadelphia Record.

Fruit.

Miss Patsy was my auntie's friend. Prim, ancient and astute, who in my presence once remarked she liked one kind of fruit.

And, being very gallant, I would fain have known her choice. But she betrayed it not to me. By look or tone of voice.

I tempted her with oranges. With rosy apples big. She neither cared for these nor liked grape, peach or plum or fig.

At last I find the fruit she likes (And also one she hates). She's fond of dates, but cannot bear To cuss speak of dates. —Philadelphia Ledger.

PORTSMOUTH'S SECRET AND SOCIAL SOCIETIES.

WHEN AND WHERE THEY
MEET.

A Guide for Visitors and
Members.

OAK CASTLE, NO. 4, E. C. R.

Meets at Hall, Peirce Block, High St.
Second and Fourth Wednesdays of
each month.

Officers—A. L. Finner, Past Chief;
Charles C. Charles, Noble Chief; Fred
Heller, Vice Chief; William Hampshire,
High Priest; Frank V. Maloon, Vener-
able Hermit; George P. Knight, Sr. Her-
ald; Samuel E. Gardner, M. of E.; Fred
Gardner, K. of E.; C. W. Hanson, C.
of E.

PORTSMOUTH COUNCIL, NO. 3, O. U. A. R.

Meets at Hall, Franklin Block, First
and Third Thursday of each month.

Officers—C. W. Hanson, Com-
mander; John Hooper, Vice Commander; Wm.
Ham P. Gardner, Senior Ex-Councilor;
Charles Allen, Junior Ex-Councilor;
Frank Pike, Recording Secretary;
Frank Langley, Financial Secretary;
Joseph W. Marden, Treasurer; Charles
E. Odiorne, Inducter; George Kim-
ball, Examiner; Arthur Jensen, In-
side Protector; George Kay, Outside
Protector; Trustees, Harry Hanson,
Edward Clapp, W. P. Gardner.

THE REVERE HOUSE



Bowdoin Square, Boston,

HAS FOR YEARS BEEN THE LEAD-
ING HOTEL IN BOSTON. IT HAS
BEEN THOROUGHLY RENOVAT-
ED BY THE NEW MANAGEMENT

C. L. Yorke & Co

ALSO PROPRIETORS

BOSTON

TAVERN

FIREPROOF.

Rooms from \$1.00 Up

Old

India

Pale

Ale

Homstead Ale

AND

Nourishing Stout

Are specially brewed

and bottled by

THE

FRANK JONES

Brewing Co.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Ask your Dealer or write.

BOTTLED IN PINTS AND QUARTS

The Best Spring Tonic

on the Market.

THE HERALD.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

MAY 12.

SUN RISE..... 5:17 P.M. MOON RISE..... 10:17 P.M.
SUN SET..... 6:55 P.M. MOON SET..... 11:00 P.M.
LENGTH OF DAY..... 11:38 HOURS.

East Quarter, May 12th, 10h. 10m. morning, W.
New Moon, May 16th, 10h. 10m. evening, W.
First Quarter, June 3d, 10h. 10m. morning, E.
Full Moon, June 10th, 10h. 10m. evening, E.

THE WEATHER.

Washington, May 11.—Forecast for New England: increasing cloudiness Tuesday; light east to south winds.

MUSIC HALL BOX OFFICE HOURS.

Open 7:30 to 9:00 a. m., 12:30 to 2, 5 to 6, and 7 to 8 p. m., three days in advance of each attraction. Tickets may be ordered by calling Telephone No. 8008-2.

TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1903.

UNION LABEL

CITY BRIEFS.

Did you vote early?
No police court today.
The moon was full last night.
The superior court session is ended.
The automobilist is now in his glory.
The rustle of the ballots is heard today.
The new fire alarm cards are in great demand.
Everybody who can be is out of doors these days.
Many summer camps and houses have been opened.
The next big dance will be the High school reception.
Portsmouth merchants are enjoying a season of prosperity.
This is the day on which we decide the liquor question.
Have your shoes repaired by John Mott, 34 Congress street.
The man with the first straw hat has made his appearance.
Bicycle riders report the country roads in excellent condition.
The general health of the city is excellent at the present time.
The counting of ballots this afternoon should be done in record time.
The Exeter High school baseball team will play here next Saturday.
The chimney sweep is once more with us, cleaning out many chimneys.
Straw hats and white vests were common sight on the street yesterday.
Never before has a vote of the people been taken on the liquor question.
The lawn sprinkler is more in demand than the lawn mower these days.
The shouts of the happy fans will soon be heard on the Plains diamond.
Better weather than that of the last four or five days could hardly be expected.
There is the usual number of amateur baseball teams in Portsmouth this summer.
Coal freights are advancing, having gone from \$1.10 to \$1.20 per ton in the past week.
Get your Lawn Grass Seed and Lawn Fertilizer at Schurman's Seed Store, 75 Market street.
A baseball team has been organized at the Christian Shore with Horace Rowe and James Goodrich for a battery.
H. A. Bond, chiropractor, of the N. Kennison office, Boston, will open an office in Room 4, Freeman's block, or about May 15.
The date of the Bakery and Pupper to be given by the Woman's auxiliary of the Y. M. C. A. has been changed from May 16th to May 23d.
One of the leading businessmen of the city said this morning that he considered the adoption of a license law the "best temperance measure that can be found."
General orders have been issued from the office of the adjutant general, giving the changes in the militia laws of the state passed by the legislature at its last session.

THE HERALD HAS IT ALL.

It is common talk around town that The Herald has something every day, of notable local importance which cannot be found in any other paper of the same date. Not only that, but it is jammed with fresh, chatty local news every day in the week. The reading public of Portsmouth have found that The Herald has it all, and presents it in readable form.

WHITE MT. PAPER CO.

W. F. Donovan, Receiver, Makes A Statement.

SAYS CONCERN WILL BE PUT THROUGH, AS FIRST PLANNED.

W. F. Donovan, receiver of the White Mountain Paper company, says: "Notwithstanding certain reports circulated for obvious reasons this concern will be reorganized and put through as originally projected."

"We have 450,000 acres of woodland containing the very finest wood for paper purposes. Experts say this land will average twenty cords to the acre. At this rate, a conservative value of the woodland alone would be \$4,500,000."

"As to the reports of extravagant expenditures on the pipe line, they are unqualifiedly false. This pipe line is twenty miles long, composed of 48-inch pipe, and has cost the company \$750,000. It will have a daily capacity of 40,000,000 gallons."

"I have made a thorough inspection of the property and now have experts at work making an exhaustive report as to the valuation and the general condition to satisfy the most critical."

"I am convinced that when everything is finished, it will be the most complete paper plant in the United States."

NEWSPAPER MERGER.

New Hampshire Gazette and Portsmouth Journal to Be Combined.

A newspaper merger of much interest to the people of Portsmouth and vicinity is about to be consummated.

Beginning next week, the New Hampshire Gazette and the Portsmouth Journal will be combined.

The merger will not be fully completed until July first, but next week's issue will be under the head of "New Hampshire Gazette and Portsmouth Journal."

The paper will continue as a weekly and will be issued from the Herald plant, the home of the Gazette.

The New Hampshire Gazette is the oldest paper of unbroken successive issues, in the United States. It has circulated for years all over the world.

The Journal under the ownership of the Brewster, has held a good rank as an up to date and well printed weekly.

AT THE SHOE FACTORY.

Preparations Going On Apace For the Coming of the Gale.

Preparations for the occupancy of the shoe factory by the Gales of Haverhill, Mass., are going on apace.

This morning a large force of carpenters started work inside the shop, repairing the roof and floor and otherwise "sprucing" up the building.

In accordance with the plan of gradually reducing the output to nothing at all, and cleaning up all the stock on hand, the cutters have been cut down to one man.

Charles E. Norris, superintendent of the Gale's branch stitching room at Epping, where about thirty hands are employed, was here on Monday and visited the factory. He will take up his residence in this city on Wednesday or Thursday, and the machinery will come down from Epping in a day or two.

The manager of the Gale's Milton shop was also here on Monday, arranging for the removal of that branch of the business to this city.

OPEN CAR RUN TODAY.

Open car No. 26 was run down over the Rye line, to Rye Beach, at noon today. It made a handsome appearance in its fine dress of new paint.

CITY MARKET.

Lowest Prices On

Beef, Pork, Lamb and Veal. Poultry always on hand. Full stock of Fresh and Salt Fish.

Vegetables of all kinds. Lettuce, Radish, Asparagus, Greens, Bunch Beets, Cucumbers

Squire's Pure Leaf Lard, Ham and Bacon.

FREE AND PROMPT DELIVERY.

TELEPHONE, 246 4. LEAVE YOUR ORDERS.

F. F. KELLUM.

NEW BASEBALL PARK.

Work Of Fencing It In To Be Begun At Once.

DIAMOND WILL BE LAID OUT IN DIFFERENT DIRECTION.

Now that permission has been granted by the board of mayor and aldermen to fence in the Plains, there is no reason why this city should not have a first class baseball team.

It only needs good support, for the material for a fast local nine is all here and with the Newick as manager, some excellent baseball should be witnessed.

The work of getting the team together and arranging for the fence and bleachers is well under way, and unless something unforeseen happens, the city will have a good baseball team and grounds in a short time.

The idea is to change over the present way of playing at the Plains and bring the home plate out near Islington Road. This would give a long left and center field and a good space in right.

It is proposed, also, to build a diamond and to roll down the outfield, so that fast ball may be played.

As regards the make-up of the team, nothing is decided as yet, but everybody who wants a chance will get it.

A TOTAL LOSS.

Odiome House On Elwyn Road Burned Today.

The farm house off Elwyn Road occupied by Mrs. Clara S. was destroyed by fire shortly after half-past twelve o'clock this noon.

When the fire was discovered, word was sent to this city and Chief Martin, knowing there was no water supply even there, sent out the chemical engine.

When the engine arrived, the farm house was doomed, but the efforts of the engine saved the other buildings.

The sparks set the woods afire in the rear of the house and they were burning fiercely at the time The Herald went to press.

The house and part of the contents was a total loss.

The damage is about \$2,500.

PLENTY OF CHANCES

For Striking Carpenters to Go to Work in Other Towns.

There appear to be plenty of chances for the carpenters now on strike in this city to go to work outside of Portsmouth.

Today, two contractors from other cities have been in town, hunting for men and they have approached a number of the idle workmen with good offers.

It is the opinion of some of the carpenters that after this controversy is settled, Portsmouth will have fewer men of this trade than before, as many of them who have already gone to work elsewhere will not come back.

POLICE ASSIGNMENTS TODAY.

Chief Thomas Entwistle assigned the police for duty about the different wards, as follows: Ward one, Officers Quinn and Ducker; Ward two, Officers Shannon and West; Ward three, Officers Seymour and Kelley; Ward four, Officers Hilton and Barker; Ward five, Officers Robinson and Carlton.

THE BOY BROWNIE

With A

Is the boy who will get the most out of his vacation. Yes, but not be alone. Just think of the enjoyment he can furnish his playmates and friends all through the long winter evenings with his pictures—all his own work, too. He can do all his own developing and finishing now with the Brownie Kodak Developing Machine and no Dark Room necessary. "He preserves the button and then does the rest." Let us show you the Kodak.

H. P. MONTGOMERY.

PERSONALS.

Dr. H. I. Durgin of Eliot has been in the city today.

J. Fred Simpson is in New York on a business trip.

Charles Rogers of South Eliot has been a city visitor today.

Benjamin Rice is critically ill at his home on Maplewood avenue.

John W. Knight, the veteran saw-filer of Eliot, was in town today.

Dr. Prescott of Newington passed today in town as the guest of friends.

Walter Schurman left today on a business trip through eastern Massachusetts.

Dr. and Mrs. Emil Richter and Miss Kleancora are in Boston for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Peirce and Mrs. George L. Treadwell are in Boston today.

Miss Alma Staples and Miss Florence Lord have been visiting friends in South Eliot.

Miss Florence Jackson has returned to her home in Salem, N. H., after visiting friends in Kittery.

Mrs. J. Fred Simpson sang today at the funeral of Rev. Thomas Van Buren Haines at North Hampton.

James H. Page of Manchester, who has been passing several days in this city on business, has returned home.

Mrs. Penhallow, wife of Prof. David W. Penhallow, of Montreal, has opened their cottage at North Kittery.

Mrs. Wilder D. Quint, who has been passing several weeks with her parents, returned to Boston on Monday afternoon.

Mrs. Margaret Stringer of Boston is the guest of her son, William Stringer, Hill street. She will pass the summer with her sister, Mrs. Silver, Greenland Road.

QUARTERLY OUTING.

Massachusetts Highway Association Enjoying Themselves in This City Today.

The Massachusetts Highway Association, composed of the road engineers and street commissioners of the different cities of Massachusetts, arrived here today on their quarterly outing.

There were fifty-one present at the dinner at the Rockingham, which was served soon after they arrived on the 12:25 train.

After dinner, the party went to the navy yard, where considerable time was taken in inspecting the new dry dock and other work.

They were then taken to Henderson's Point, where they were shown the extensive blasting operations by Sept. Foster.

On their return to this city, electric cars were taken for the Frank Jones brewery. They were shown all through that immense plant.

The return to Boston will be made on the five o'clock train.

The officers of the association present were as follows: President, George W. Styles, street commissioner of Malden; vice president, I. T. Fairbank, (civil engineer,) Newton; C. E. Knowlton, (commissioner of public works,) Quincy; directors, W. F. Larnard, Watertown; George Steward, (deputy street commissioner,) Newton; H. W. Ross, (superintendent of cemeteries,) Newton; treasurer, W. L. Dickerson, Springfield; secretary, A. B. Fletcher, West Medford.

Among some of the well known engineers present were A. M. Davis, first assistant engineer of the Massachusetts Highway commission, and Hiram A. Miller, resident superintendent of the Metropolitan water board.

KITTERY HOUSEWARMING.

The young ladies comprising the Sunday school class of Mrs. Eugene Sweet gave her a housewarming at her new home in Love Lane last evening, which proved an extremely enjoyable affair. Refreshments were served, there was music, and jolly, jollied until a late hour.

CROSSED WIRE DID IT.

A crossed wire started the fire going at the Eldridge brewery this forenoon and made the West end people look at their fire alarm cards.



TIES BROKEN.

Many Divorces Granted At Late Session Of Superior Court.

An unusually large number of divorces was granted at the last session of the superior court of Rockingham county by Judge Stone and Judge Young. The list is as follows:

Leonard W. Carr, East Kingston, from Mary Carr, adultery;

George Williams, Newton, from Adeline R. Williams, adultery;

William M. Ordway, Plaistow, from Elizabeth Ordway, adultery;

Charles Stevens, Chester, from Elizabeth J. Stevens, adultery;

Ferdinand O. Kruger, Exeter, from Bessie M. Kruger, extreme cruelty;

Mattie M. Hartford, Nottingham, from Charles E. Hartford, habitual drunkenness;

Edmund P. Cheplin, Derry, from Minnie Cheplin, adultery;

Nettie O. Graves, Salem, from Joseph W. Graves, extreme cruelty;

Emma V. White, Derry, from George White, abandonment;

Mertie M. Rogers, Portsmouth, from John Rogers, extreme cruelty;

Laura C. Darling, Derry, from James P. Darling, extreme cruelty;

Charles H. Neal, Brentwood, from Georgiana Neal, abandonment;

Florence E. Hudson, Portsmouth, from Frank L. Hudson, extreme cruelty;

Sarah A. White, Portsmouth, from Anthony White, extreme cruelty;

John E. Locke, Portsmouth, from Ethel L. Locke, adultery;

Harriet L. Gage, Londonderry, from William W. Gage, adultery;

Arthur F. Woodsum, Portsmouth, from Luella F. Woodsum, extreme cruelty;

Ernest Outlet, Exeter, from Frideline Outlet, conduct injurious to health;

William H. Watson, Derry, from Lilla A. Watson, extreme cruelty;

Willis M. Mason, Portsmouth, from Addie E. Mason, extreme cruelty;

Carl R. Anderson, Portsmouth, from Josie A. Anderson, extreme cruelty;

Thomas E. Damsel, Newton, from Annie F. Damsel, adultery;

Edith M. McIntosh, Salem, from Daniel McIntosh, habitual drunkenness;

HIT HIM WITH BOTTLE.

So Says One Kennedy, Who Was Used Up in a Scrap On Bow Street.

A tramp named Kennedy was arrested this noon, after a scrap, on Bow street, in which he was badly used up. At the police station, City Physician Locke took several stitches in cuts on his face and neck. Kennedy says that some one nailed him with a bottle.

OBSEQUES.

The funeral of Rev. Thomas Van Buren Haines was held this forenoon at North Hampton. At ten o'clock a prayer service was held at the house and at eleven o'clock the obsequies proper were held at the Congregational church. Rev. Daniel Evans read the services and Mrs. Sadie Dickey-Simpson of this city sang the following hymns: "Rock of Ages," "Nearer My Home," and "Safe in the Arms of Jesus." The church was well filled with the townspeople, while many clergymen from the surrounding towns were present. Interment was in Newmarket, by Undertaker H. W. Nickerson of this city.

THE BEST PLACE IN THE CITY TO PLAY

Billiards or Pool

IS AT

MOWE'S POOL PARLOR,

FRANKLIN BLOCK,

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

GIVE THIS YARD ONE.

Receiving Ship Ought To Be Stationed Here.

COLUMBIA, MINNEAPOLIS, PURITAN RAVAGED BY DISEASE.

In the telegraphic columns of today's Herald are despatches telling of the ravages of cerebro-spinal meningitis among the crews of the receiving ships Minneapolis and Puritan and of scarlet fever among the sailors of the receiving ship Columbia.

The situation is so alarming that all the recruits on the Minneapolis and Puritan are to be lodged in tents on shore, and both vessels will be thoroughly fumigated, while the strictest quarantine will be placed on the Columbia.

In all this can readily be found another convincing reason why the Portsmouth navy yard should have a receiving ship.

The Lancaster is out of commission now and consequently available. Send her here, where the climate is pure and refreshing and when the most superb season of the year in this latitude is at hand.

There will not be the least trouble in procuring officers for a receiving ship here.

In the city of Portsmouth at present are residing enough retired naval officers to make up the necessary quota.

The young tars on the Minneapolis and Puritan, which are at the League Island yard, number 1200. On the Columbia, at New York, there are over 1000, herded together like sheep in quarters fit to accommodate only half as many.

The navy department should see to it promptly that the Portsmouth yard is allotted the Lancaster, or some other vessel, for a receiving ship, in this emergency.

FOREST FIRES.

Almost Three Hundred Cords of Wood Burned Near Hedding.

The second fire of this spring started on Sunday in the Oaklands in Newfields and raged for two or three hours, consuming a large amount of wood.

The Exeter fire department was called and got the flames under control about four o'clock.

Another woods fire broke out about one-half mile west of Hedding. This was more destructive than the Oaklands. It burned nearly all day and destroyed between two hundred and three hundred cords of wood. Most of this was standing wood. The fire started in the lot of Frank Chase.

Late at night the glow was distinctly visible in the western sky.

SECURED BY THE HUSBAND.

A peculiar feature of the list at this term is that the great majority of the divorces were secured by the husband. There are a large number yet to be heard, and they will come up at the adjourned session of the term in June.

REUPHOLSTERING FURNITURE

AND MAKING OVER OF

HAIR MATTRESSES

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

H. K. SHELDON,

15 FLEET ST.

THE BEST PLACE IN THE CITY TO PLAY

Billiards or Pool

IS AT

MOWE'S POOL PARLOR,

FRANKLIN BLOCK,

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

GAS TO BURN

For Fuel In Our New

PREPAYMENT METERS

At \$1.15 Per Thousand.

Rockingham County Light & Power Company.

The Potter Houses

Willard Ave., Off Wildard St.

FOR SALE.

Modern, up-to-date, 8 room houses, of 4 rooms on a floor, furnace, bath, pantry, china closet, etc., just completed and ready to occupy.

Terms easy if desired.

Frank D. Butler

3 MARKET ST.

Hours 9 to 12 A. M.

S. G. LONDRES

10 Cent Cigar

HAS NO EQUAL.

S. GRYZMISH, M'FG.

Old Furniture

Made New.

Why don't you send some of your badly worn upholstered furniture to Robert Hall and have it re-upholstered? It will cost but little.

Manufacturer of All Kinds of Cushions and Coverings.

R. H. HALL

Hanover Street, Near Market.

Your Summer Sun

Should be

WELL MADE.

It should be

STYLISH

And

PERFECT FIT.

The largest assortment of UP-TO-DATE SAMPLES to be shown in the city

Cleansing, Turning A

Pressing a Specialty.

D. O'LEARY

Bridge Street.

FOR SALE

OR

TO LET

Cottage at Wallis Sar

APPLY TO

R. J. KIRKPATRICK

2 MARKET ST.

REUPHOLSTERING FURNITURE

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